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ALIA CHAIRS AWP PLENUM ON ECONOMY 27-28 JUN

AU281424 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Communique on the meeting of the 15th AWP Central Committee plenum issued 28 June]

[Text] The 15th AWP Central Committee plenum met on 27-28 June 1986 under the chairmanship of Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee.

Having heard and discussed the report of the AWP Central Committee Politburo on the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the Draft Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the eighth 5-year period, 1986-90, the plenum unanimously approved the Draft Directives of the Ninth AWP Congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, 1986-90, for the development of the economy and culture in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and decided that the directives be passed on for a broad popular discussion in working collectives.

Comrade Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, informed the plenum about the fulfillment of the plan during the first 5 months of 1986 and set out a number of tasks arising for the fulfillment of the 1986 plan, this being the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. A broad discussion took place in the plenum on this question.

At the end of the plenum, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, drew conclusions and gave a general outline of the work and experience of the party and of the working masses in the course of the implementation of the tasks of the seventh 5-Year Plan and of the first months of the current year; he outlined and synthesized the fundamental targets of the country's socioeconomic development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, 1986-90. In conclusion, he also dwelt on a number of questions on which the popular discussion of the Draft Directives of the Ninth AWP Congress for the new 5-year plan must be centered.

The 15th AWP Central Committee plenum

28 June 1986

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 1-30 JUN PERIOD

AU011117 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1 and 30 June 1986 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parenthesis):

Liberazhd District overfulfilled its 5-month industrial production plan by 2 million leks (1800 GMT 1 June) and exceeded its 5-month general industrial plan by 4.2 percent (1330 GMT 12 June).

Permet District exceeded its 5-month export plan by 10 percent (1600 GMT 2 June), exceeded its 6-month industrial plan by 2.9 million leks (1600 GMT 27 June), completing this plan 4 days early (1330 GMT 30 June).

Sarande District collectives exceeded their 5-month industrial production plan by 5 million leks, this being due mainly to the fact that the planned productivity increase has been exceeded by 4 percent (1600 GMT 3 June). At 1800 GMT on 25 June, the radio reported the district has completed its industrial plan for the first half of 1986.

Puke District reports early fulfillment of its 5-month plan (1400 GMT 4 June).

Shkoder District exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 16 million leks (1330 GMT 5 June) and its 6-month plan 6 days early, producing goods worth 24 million leks above the plan (1000 GMT 26 June). At 1800 GMT on 20 June, the radio reported the district had produced 18 million leks-worth of goods over and above the plan, mainly as a result of an 8 percent overfulfillment of the productivity increase target.

The Elbasan Metallurgical Combine has exceeded its 5-month plan by 8 million leks (1800 GMT 5 June).

Kukes District has exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 1 percent (1600 GMT 6 June) and its 5-month export plan by 7 percent (1330 GMT 9 June)

Mat District exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 5 percent (1330 GMT 7 June) and has completed its 6-month industrial plan 5 days early (1000 GMT 30 June).

Kolonje District has exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 6.3 percent (1600 GMT 7 June).

Skrapar District exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 1.3 million leks (1800 GMT 9 June).

Pogradec District has exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 3.7 million leks (1800 GMT 10 June), while its industrial production plan up to 20 June has been exceeded by 3.6 million leks and its export target by 7 percent (1800 GMT 20 June).

Lezhe District has exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 10.9 percent (1800 GMT 10 June).

In Vlore District, 25 collectives have fulfilled or exceeded their 5-month plans (1800 GMT 10 June), and the industrial plan had been exceeded by 1,114,000 leks as of 15 June (1000 GMT 15 June).

Gjirokaster District has exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 1.3 percent (1800 GMT 11 June).

Kruje District has exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 1.8 percent (1600 GMT 3 June).

Korce District exceeded its export plan by 1 million leks as of 18 June (1800 GMT 18 June) and its industrial plan for the 1 January to 20 June period by 2.8 percent (1330 GMT 27 June).

Durres District has exceeded its 6-month industrial plan by 23 million leks (1000 GMT 26 June).

Gramsh District has exceeded its 6-month industrial plan by 1 million leks (1330 GMT 29 June).

BUDGET PLAN FOR 1985 REPORT SHOWS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

AU010630 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 86 p 10

["Budget Report for the Year 1985: Implementation of Important Revenues and Expenditures of the State Budget"]

[Text] The year 1985 was a particularly successful year for the GDR. In the worthy preparation for the 11th SED Congress a high dynamism and increasing effectiveness were achieved in the national economic development in 1985 as a result of the creative work of the working people. The proven policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy was consistently continued.

The basic turn toward comprehensive intensification was accomplished in implementation of the long-term economic strategy of the party of the workers class. Major steps were taken in order to even more closely interlace science and production, to apply key technologies at an accelerated pace, and to further develop the uniform socialist education system.

Great significance is attached to the fact that it was possible to further accelerate increases in labor productivity. More than 90 percent of the national income results from productivity increases.

State finances developed in a stable manner on the basis of the significant growth rates in both production and effectiveness.

A considerable surplus of revenues over expenditures was obtained in the state budget.

The 1985 State Budget Plan was fulfilled as follows:

Millions of marks	Law on the 1985 state budget plan	Fulfillment per 31/12/1985	Fulfillment in percent
Revenues	231,084.0	235,534.0	101.9
Expenditures	230,944.0	234,392.0	101.5
Surplus of revenues over expenditure	140.0	1,142.6	-

The stable budgetary management in the GDR is also reflected by the fact that all the budget of cities and communities, kreise and bezirke, produced surpluses. These surpluses were transferred to the funds of the people's representative bodies. As a result, the local people's representative bodies are in a position, in implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, to again employ considerable means for a communal policy which is close to the citizens, first and foremost for the financing of tasks and measures within the citizens' initiative to "beautify our cities and communities -- join in", as well as for accelerating the regional rationalization.

As a result of the industrious and creative work of the working people, which has found a visible expression in higher labor productivity, a cut in the specific power and material consumption, better utilization of the basic assets, and a reduction in prime production costs, the share of revenues from the national combines and enterprises in the overall revenues of the state budget rose some 79 percent. Thus, the fact was reaffirmed that the remittances from the national combines and enterprises constitute the decisive and stable source of income for the state budget.

In a consistent continuation of the main task, the people's material and cultural standard of living was ensured and further developed on the basis of rising growth rates in both production and efficiency. The employment of means from the state budget for the maintenance of stable consumer pricese for essential commodities as well as for rents; fares and services; for the construction, modernization, maintenance and management of apartments; and for satisfying the increasing health, social, and intellectual and cultural needs of the populace was further enhanced.

It is being stressed as an expression of the high social performances of the state that, in addition to the expenditures for the population from the state budget, a total of m7.1 billion have been spent for social and cultural care for working people and their children as well as for labor veterans from the funds of the combines and enterprises, the state organs and state institutions. This is some m500 million more than in 1984.

In agreement with the tasks related to defense and security policy, to the protection of peace and socialism, the means earmarked by the law on the state budget plan for 1985 were spent according to the plan on national defense and public security, the administration of justice, and securing the state border.

I. Revenues	In millions of marks
Total revenues	235,534.6
Important revenues:	
-- Revenues from national combines and enterprises' levies from production and trade funds	28,784.3
Net profits	40,530.4
Contributions for social funds	26,601.9
Product-linked levies	46,011.8
-- Remittances from banks	8,459.7
-- Levies from agricultural enterprises	5,897.0
-- Revenues of state institutions in agriculture, particularly from services of the state veterinary service	1,244.1
-- Revenues from soil utilization fees	141.4
-- Revenues from water utilization fees and other revenues of the water management directorates	2,005.0
-- Revenues from craftmen's production cooperatives and from other socialist cooperatives	4,254.5
-- Revenues from private craftsmen and tradesmen	4,385.1
-- Revenues from the wage taxes of workers and office workers	8,526.7
-- Revenues from the research of the Academy of Sciences and of college-type schools	690.3
-- Revenues of the state educational institutions, particularly for room and board and participants' fees	772.1
Of this in the sectors:	
Public education	386.6
University and technical school education	335.3
Vocational training	12.3
Adult qualification	37.9

-- Revenues of the state health service institutions	8,144.8
Of this:	
Payments for services of the health service made by social insurance	6,585.0
Revenues of the pharmacies and orthopedic workshops	1,004.9
Revenues such as receipts from services provided by laundries, parents' contributions to nurseries, cost contributions in homes for the elderly and nursing homes	554.9
-- Revenues of social insurance	17,297.3
Of this:	
From the shares to the contribution of enterprises, state organs, institutions, and cooperatives	9,732.3
From the working peoples' share to the contribution	7,565.0
-- Revenues of the state institutions in the sector of culture, recreation from sports facilities, and youth institutions	1,015.2
Of this in the sectors of:	
Culture	549.7
Recreation and sports facilities	205.8
Youth institutions	259.7
-- Revenues of the radio service	123.8
-- Revenues of the television service	449.9
-- Revenues from coommunal measures and services	128.6
-- Dues and other administrative fees of the state apparatus and of economic management organs	319.2
-- Community taxes	528.4

II. Expenditures	In millions of marks
Total	234,392.0

Important expenditures:

Budget means for science and technology and for research institutions	3,197.8
Of this for:	
Science and technology in the enterprises and combines of the state-owned economy	1,480.1
Science and technology in agriculture and forestry	399.5
Research and development of the Academy of Sciences	691.7
Research and development of the universities, colleges, and technical schools	452.4
Research and development in the research institutions of state organs	174.1
-- Budget means for social science research academies and colleges	182.0

-- Budget means for the financing of investments	6,664.0
-- Expenditures for the maintenance and repair of communications	4,743.5
Particularly for:	
The road system	2,559.4
The railroad system	1,897.8
Maritime and inland ports and waterways	233.8
-- Product-linked price supports for raw materials and basic materials	10,127.5
-- State yield premiums for enterprises for the temporary compensation of the effects of introducing contributions to social funds and of the effects of changes in industrial prices made in keeping with the plan while ensuring efficient economic accounting	4,894.3
-- Grants for land improvement, bounties for investments, product-linked supplemental costs, and other production-promoting measures in agriculture	2,264.0
Product-linked price supports for production means for agricultural enterprises	3,951.3
Expenditures for the veterinary system, plant protection, special schools, exhibitions, and other measures in agriculture and forestry	671.7
-- Expenditures for recultivation measures	17.9
-- Expenditures for water management	849.2
-- Grants from the state budget for housing	14,049.0
Of this for:	
The building of new apartments	1,976.8
The building of new educational, catering, and care institutions in the residential areas	2,080.0
In particular for:	
Kindergartens, classrooms, school gymnasiums, and other public education instuituitions	692.2
Nurseries, outpatient clinics, polyclinics, homes for the elderly, and nursing homes as well as other institutions the health and social services	538.6
Culture and sports facilities, youth and recreational institutions, as well as other care and catering facilities	849.2
Modernization of apartments for the enhancement of living quality	483.5
Building reparis of Existing Apartments	2,845.2
Expenses on supplies of heat, warm water, garbage disposal, planting of greenery and on other management services	3,541.6
Interests and repayment of investment loans for apartment building	3,122.8
-- Price supports for ensuring stable prices of essential goods and fees for the population	40,631.5
Of this for:	
Foodstuffs	27,561.2
Industrial consumer goods	9,057.0
Fares for long distance and local traffic	3,171.1
Potable water and dues for waste water processing	462.2
Repair and services	370.0

-- Expenditures for minor price corrections and seasonal measures	120.0
-- Expenditures for the education system	12,404.1
Of this:	
Expenditures for public education	8,584.6
Particularly for:	
10-grade polytechnical secondary schools, enlarged secondary schools, and secondary schools hostels	4,533.4
Special schools, particularly in the fields of natural sciences, languages, sports, or the arts	98.4
Special schools for developing the personality of handicapped children and youths	366.5
Teaching and study devices	140.1
Toys and materials for use by preschool children and pupils in school hostels	48.8
Transportation of pupils	134.6
Public education institutions for care and education of preschool children	1,499.4
Children's homes	229.5
Dormitories for youths	15.9
Special children's homes	47.8
Meals for pupils in general educational schools and meals for children in preschool institutions	922.3
Work and school sports communities for the promotion of pupils' special interests within the framework of extracurricular activities	55.6
Pioneer houses and pioneer stations	115.2
Local recreational activities for pupils during the summer, winter, and short vacations	57.8
Adult colleges	36.5
Institutions and measures for the education of children and juveniles who either have no parents or have no ties with them	78.4
Institutions for the advanced training of public education teachers	100.1
-- Expenditures for universities and technical schools	2,698.5
Particularly for:	
Universities and colleges	1,156.6
Engineering and technical schools	407.3
Scholarship	648.9
Boarding schools	188.8
Catering for students in mess halls	134.4
-- Expenditures for vocational training	1,017.1
Particularly for:	
Enterprise vocational schools and enterprise apprentice hostels	748.7
Communal vocational schools and apprentice hostels	202.2
Practical vocational training in agriculture	43.8
Vocational counseling centers	16.4
Institutions for the advanced training of vocational school teachers	6.0
-- Expenditures for institutions of adult qualification	103.9
-- Expenditures for the health and social systems	12,392.1

Particularly for:	
Hospitals	4,718.1
Polyclinics, outpatient clinics, and doctors offices	2,560.4
Health system institutions for infant care	1,189.9
Institutions and measures ensuring hygiene in work and residential areas	147.3
Immunization service and other preventive measures for the protection of health	50.8
Scientific institutions of the health service such as in the fields of: Labor medicine, for diabetes, medicines, and vaccines	160.3
Rapid medical aid and ambulance services	182.6
Blood donation service	72.2
X-ray institutes and central laboratories	25.7
Laundries and other health system supply institutions	121.6
State allowances for children and maternity allowances	1,344.7
Homes for the elderly and nursing homes	874.3
Care for elderly citizens, for household assistance, providing lunches	187.8
Institutions for the social security and care of the most seriously handicapped citizens	172.6
Payments to nonstate homes for the elderly and nursing homes as well as to other institutions for care and services for citizens in need of care	152.9
Additional allowances for families with many children	90.4
Medical enlightenment and health education for developing a healthy way of life of the citizens, for example, the German hygiene museum of the GDR, health education cabinets	35.2
-- Expenditures for remitting loans granted to young married couples asd well as for remitting interest	206.9
-- Expenditures of social insurance	32,507.9
Particularly for:	
Pensions	16,398.8
Free medical care for the citizens	6,585.0
Medicines, drug, auxiliary articles as well as other health care expenditures	3,598.7
Sick pay	4,107.0
Pregnancy and maternity allowances	788.1
Subsidies to mothers for paid vacations (baby year)	385.6
Subsidies to mothers for paid vacations to care for sick children	276.3
Reimbursement of expenditures, such as travel and accomodation expenses, for medical treatment in clinics and other health service institutions not located at the patient's place of residence	29.5

-- Expenditures for youth institutions, including youth tourism	506.9
Particularly for:	
Youth hostels, young tourists hotels, youth recreation centers,	103.1
Domestic and foreign youth tourism	285.9
Central pioneer camps	60.4
-- Expenditures for culture	2,169.7
Particularly for:	
Theaters, open-air stages, movie theaters and orchestras	741.7
Culture houses, clubs, and the promotion of folk arts	439.4
Cultural-political work of the concert and guest performance directorates	173.5
Museums and visual art institutions	254.7
State libraries	163.8
Music schools	48.9
Care and preservation of monuments	66.6
Zoological and botanical gardens as well as zoos for native animals	54.7
Cultural cooperation with foreign countries on the basis of agreements and accords, for example, exchanges of artists or troupes of artists	57.8
-- Expenditures for the upkeep of sports facilities such as stadiums, indoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, and other sports facilities	508.7
-- Expenditures for recreational activities and vacation services	436.1
Particularly for:	
Subsidies for the FDGB vacation service	162.0
Local recreational institutions such as camp sites, outdoor pools	173.4
Cultural care for the working people in health resorts	34.9
-- Grants for tourist trips to foreign countries, particularly for the cost of air and rail transportation on organized tours abroad	186.0
-- Expenditures for communal measures and services, for example, street lighting garbage removal, care for panks and gardens	876.0
-- Expenditures for the radio service	239.6
-- Expenditures for the television service	541.9
-- Expenditures for the state apparatus and for economic management organs	4,064.0
-- Expenditures for civil defense and fire prevention	143.8
-- Expenditures for national defense	13,041.2
-- Expenditures for public security, the administration of justice, and border security	5,027.9

FIRST DAY OF PZPR CONGRESS ENDS; PRESS BRIEFED

Bejger Speech at Congress

LD291847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1430 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Speech by Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee at 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 29 June -- live relay]

[Text] Comrades, the congress campaign in Gdansk Voivodship has shown that our voivodship party organization, which has traveled a very difficult path, has drawn correct conclusions from its experiences and taken effective action. We have resolutely laid bare all our errors and shortcomings, and presented to the working people of the coast the causes of the crisis and a program for overcoming it, which we have been implementing consistently. We have undertaken a resolute struggle with the forces of counterrevolution, since the aggression of internal and external opponents of socialism has been and continues to be aimed at Gdansk with special intensity. The period from the dramatic events of 1981 to the present state of stabilization in the sociopolitical situation and normalization in life was rich in historic events. The destructive activity of antisocialist forces, socioeconomic chaos, violation of law and order, the necessity of introducing martial law, the damming of the threat to our nation's existence by the Polish People's Army, the Civic Militia, and the Security Service, which defended socialism like independence, were the facts that became the starting point for our daily work amidst people. We gradually strengthened our voivodship party organization; it has been constantly growing for 2 years now.

Party echelons and organizations have focused on consistent implementation of the Ninth Congress resolutions -- the line of socialist renewal and reforms, of accord and struggle. We have been regaining and are continuing to regain public confidence, understanding, and support for our program. Ever more efficient political work and intensive struggle against the political opponent -- unmasking his antisocialist activity, elucidating the causes of the necessity to introduce martial law, and at the same time, mobilizing the working class, the working people for positive action, for increasing production, for better market supply, for improving the organization and discipline of work -- led to isolation of the anti-socialist forces. Their calls for boycotts, for disturbances in the course of work and life, for various protests go unheeded. With every year the public mood changes in our favor. The political opponent keeps losing its supporters, while our party keeps gaining ever greater public understanding and support. Expressions of this are, for example, the active participation of the public in productive activity and voluntary work, wide participation in various sociopolitical demonstrations and elections to the people's councils and the Sejm, an almost 60 percent so-called unionization of the voivodship working people, and the development and good work of employees' self-management and youth and public organizations, including the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. In spite of the fact that many difficulties are already behind us, we still have much to do to overcome the existing difficulties, disparities, and delays in various areas of our life. Complex socioeconomic problems are moving to the fore. We are trying to not only make more efficient use of the existing production potential but, through its modernization and scientific and technical progress, to ensure improvements in the quality of production. We are trying to cope with this task mainly by holding high the truly creative work that paves the path for progress. False egalitarianism must wither. Too often we pay as much for inefficient work as for highly productive work. While valuing all useful work, we should reward innovative work above all.

While struggling to gain ever greater confidence from the working people and public support for our activity, and struggling for the expansion and extension of national accord, we cannot and will not tolerate the actions of antisocialist forces, since they impede the resolution of difficulties and the development of our country.

One of the lessons of our history is the need to constantly intensify the knowledge of society -- youth in particular -- on the fundamental conditioning of our life, on fundamental facts that are decisive for our present and our future. An important fact that is reaching deeper and deeper into the awareness of contemporary citizens of Gdansk is that Gdansk has returned to the motherland after centuries, together with the Piasts northern and western territories to Odra and Nysa, only thanks to the victory of the heroic Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army, which fought at its side. The conviction and certainty is also being consolidated among the society of our voivodship that keeping the regained territories, securing our independence and the inviolability of our borders, and living and working in peace for over 40 years has been possible only thanks to the alliance, friendship, and comprehensive cooperation of the Soviet Union, and thanks to the cooperation of Poland as a socialist country with the USSR and other socialist states within CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. We remind contemporary society, young people in particular, that working people of the Gdansk region, workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, [words indistinct], and those who moved here from other parts of Poland and from abroad after a short period of time integrated themselves in the uniform Polish society, which, under the leadership of our party, rebuilt and developed all spheres of our socioeconomic life, culture, science, and education.

We are teaching respect for the achievements made thus far and we are mobilizing for more achievements. At the same time, we state unequivocally that we will not allow the undermining of our integration and the will for working and living in peace and friendship with all nations, above all with our neighbors. That is why we are actively struggling for peace, and why we support Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's plan for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, and proposals concerning disarmament and peaceful cooperation by nations of different political systems. That is why we say to West German revisionists: We were here. We are here and we remain here. [applause]

The implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions has great importance for the future development of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation. The outcome of the congress also constitutes an important impetus for the improvement of effectiveness in our work. Of great help for our party organization has been longtime cooperation with the Leningrad CPSU organization and various forms of cooperation between Gdansk and Leningrad.

Despite overcoming the most serious aspects of crisis, there are still many shortcomings in our shipbuilding industry and in the whole economy, including the maritime economy. The production potential of the maritime economy is not maximally utilized. Discipline and labor organization leave a lot to be desired. Management effectiveness in many enterprises is also unsatisfactory. Our work for removing the shortcomings has not yet brought satisfactory results. In accordance with the Ninth Congress resolution, the assumptions of the Polish People's Republic maritime policy were worked out at the 10th plenum. They were adopted by the Sejm.

At present, the consistent implementation of our state's adopted maritime policy is the most important task. We also have to make better use of the opportunities resulting from being a state along the important north-south transit trail, and also east-west.

Comrades, the obvious truth is reaching society -- in spite of hostile propaganda -- that our party has drawn the proper conclusions from conflicts that occurred during the building of socialism. Our party worked out a program at the Ninth Congress -- and later finalized it at its 26 plenary meetings -- and understood every possible action for its consistent implementation. Granted, as it transpires from the Central Committee report to the 10th Congress, not all of the right intentions have been fully executed, because not everything depends on the will and the strength of our party, but the rightness of the Ninth Congress' policy has been tested and proven right in practice.

The implementation of the PZPR Program, the resolution that the 10th Congress will adopt, and the development program for our voivodship up to the year 2000, which was compiled in accordance with the resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session in Gdansk, will permit the elimination of major imbalances and ensure further development of our region in all important sectors. The vital need to accelerate housing construction, to eliminate the deficit of water and heat, and to build a sewage purification plant in Gdansk in order to improve protection of the waters and restore the recreational properties of beaches and swimming areas comes to the fore.

The Gdansk-2000 program is in the nature of a political directive. It has formulated the strategy for the harmonious development of the voivodship. It has defined the essential laws of its development in order to protect it against ad hoc measures that would cause imbalances. It assumes the supremacy of social goals. The program states that the yardstick of social progress that will be made on the Gdansk coast up to the years 2000 will be the development of the qualitative traits of a person -- his potential for creation and innovation, for culture, education, and professional qualifications; his physical and mental health; and his honest attitude to work and civic responsibilities. The increase in the quality of society's life will become -- alongside scientific-technical and organizational progress -- an important factor mobilizing economic development. This program was adopted by the Voivodship Precongress Conference as a party task. Comrades, the delegates of the Gdansk organization fully accept the activity of the Central Committee, of the first secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and express full recognition to them. They support the assumptions of the PZPR Program, the draft 10th Congress resolution, and the proposals contained in the report by the first secretary of the Central Committee at the 10th Congress. Our voivodship party organization, all party echelons and organizations, and all party members will undertake consistent activity for the full, effective implementation of the 10th PZPR Congress resolutions. Thank you for your attention.

Dobraczynski Speech

LD292244 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 29 Jun 86

["Dobraczynski's Speech (Abridged)" -- PAP headline; speech made at the PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 29 June]

[Text] Warsaw, June 29 -- After four years of activity, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) worked out certain attainments. I believe that we have the right to say that our activity helped to achieve stabilization. Still however, we have to admit that we have failed to reach general agreement. A big part of Polish society still remains out of the reach for our movement.

A kind of progress was however reached also in this field. The system of cooperation on the principle of equality of party members and people with no party affiliation, people of different world outlook starts to bring effects. A part of society which so far has not participated in public social activity, became activated. We continue to expand the system of coalition believing that it is particularly important and needed in the cooperation of society with organs of administration in the most crucial matters. Attitudes of the young generation have also changed.

We are convinced that the great contribution made by the PUWP, the main signatory of the July 20 declaration, to the work (?prove) to be equally significant.

While conferring the greetings fo the 10th PUWP Congress on behalf of all the political and social organizations and units cooperating in PRON, I would also like to say a few words on behalf of Polish Catholics acting within our movement. In line with the spirit of church, it is necessary for Catholics to remain in the religious unity with it. It seems to me that irrespective of disputes which could and even had to occur over the 40 post-war years, these were the years which proved that the unity in our country has not been undermined. The fact that the present pope is a Pole, and that during his pontificate he paid two visits to his motherland seems to be an adequate proof.

Press Conference on Congress

LD252028 Warsaw PAP in English 1904 GMT 25 Jun 86

[By Wlademar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 -- The Press Centre of the 10th PUWP Congress opened here today with over 300, not counting Polish journalists, representatives of foreign press agencies, the press, radio and TV accredited to it. A press conference for foreign and Polish journalists accredited to the congress was held the same day by PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate members, PUWP CC Secretaries Jan Glowczyk and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

Jan Glowczyk characterized the course of the preparatory campaign for the 10th Congress. "I think, that the reformatory, sanitizing processes which have developed in the activity of our party and the life of all society as a result of the realization of the resolutions of the historic and 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress and the line of socialist renewal adopted by it will be the points of interest for all accredited journalists. In forming this line we have drawn broadly on the experience of fraternal parties. We also openly, critically and self-critically drew conclusions from an analysis of the social discrepancies and conflicts which took place in the past," he said.

Addressing the gathered journalists Jan Glowczyk said: "I am aware of the fact that the representatives of the mass media from many countries gathered here differ as to world outlooks and political directions and will surely report on the course of the debates of the 10th Congress in line with them. However, despite these differences, we are counting on an objective presentation of facts, on you not sidestepping the main issues that modern, socialist Poland lives with."

Billing as propaganda aggression a score of information about Poland passed on in recent years by Western mass media, Jan Glowczyk gave concrete examples of evidently false information, disseminated, for example, by Radio Free Europe, on preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress.

Wishing newsmen successful work during the 10th Congress Glowczyk stressed that the Polish side would like to see the results of the debates find proper reflection in dispatches from the congress. "This is important to us", he said, "But I also believe this is important to the creation of friendly relations among nations, relations marked by mutual respect".

He also told newsmen that the discussions of the 10th Congress would be presented in direct broadcasts from the congress hall in the 4th programme of the Polish radio, and that Jerzy Majka, editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU, had been appointed to be the press spokesman for the congress.

Next, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak presented detailed information about the party's membership and its pre-congress activity. He said that over a million party members and candidates took the floor during the pre-congress meetings and conferences, and added that majority of open meetings was attended by more than 800 thousand persons with no party affiliation, out of whom 160 thousand took the floor to express their opinions. Characterizing the pre-congress campaign Mokrzyszczak declared that it was objective in its assessments, businesslike and responsible, and that it confirmed the general approval for documents prepared for the 10th Congress.

Among the 1,776 delegates for the 10th Congress, Mokrzyszczak further said, workers and peasants constitute the majority of 51.1 percent. At the 9th Congress they accounted for 31.5 per cent of all delegates. Among the 266 delegates employed in agriculture there are 156 private farmers, 18 cooperative farmers and 32 farmers - workers of state-owned farms. Among the 853 delegates representing the circles of intelligentsia there are 50 professors, and 96 doctors and assistant professors. 970 delegates have a working class background and 553 of the delegates come from peasant families. Thus more than 85 per cent of the delegates come from families of workers and farmers. There are 356 women among the delegates which accounts for 20 per cent of the overall figure. 781 delegates are university graduates (44 per cent). 324 delegates (over 18 per cent) belong to youth organizations.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak also presented figures concerning the numerical state of the whole party. On May 31, 1986, the PUWP numbered 2,125,762 members and candidate members, with workers accounting for 38.2 per cent, peasants for 9 per cent, and intelligentsia -- 51.5 per cent.

Compared to June 1, 1981, that is in the period between congresses, the party membership dropped by nearly 700,000. Over the same period it admitted more than 160,000 new candidates.

4,500 candidates were admitted in 1981, in 1982 -- 7,500, in 1983 - 17,000, in 1984 - over 35,000, in 1985 - 63,000 and in the first five months of this year -- almost 37,000.

Speaking about the expectations of the party's base tied with the PUWP congress Mokrzyszczak said that it was expected to bring an objective assessment of the covered five-year path, a right description of the positive and negative factors in party work and socio-economic life, an adoption of an ambitious programme in line with society's aspirations but at the same time a realistic one, one motivating to action.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, who headed the congress commission working on the draft amendments to the party statute, announced that the new provisions arose, first and foremost, from the experiences of the previous term.

As far as, for example, the elections at the congress are concerned, he said, it is proposed that the congress elect members of the Central Committee which in turn would elect the first secretary, the chairmen of central commissions and the Political Bureau. Asked whether the principle, adopted at the 9th Congress, of having no less than two persons running as candidates for a single post in the authorities would be upheld during the congress elections Mokrzyszczak pointed out that the practice of pre-congress conferences had proved that the number of candidates always exceeded by about 30 per cent the number of posts to be taken. Therefore, it should be expected, he declared, that at the 10th Congress, too, the number of candidates proposed to the central authorities would exceed the number of posts agreed by the congress.

Answering questions addressed to him, Jan Glowczyk reviewed the period of the party's activity between the 9th and 10th party Congresses. He said among other things:

"The fundamental problem was to halt the processes of anarchization of social life and to halt the slump in the material production and the national income. These two issues were closely interlocked. They occurred in a situation when the excessively speeding economic locomotive encountered obstacles. The establishment of order inside the country, which was the aim of martial law, and the halting of the economic slump were the basic problems of the first half of that period," he said.

"The most important task in the second half of that period was the reconstruction of the social fabric in work establishments and in the entire public life, through among other things, reorganization of trade unions, development of the activity of workers' and regional self-government," Glowczyk continued.

"We were also confronted with economic problems aggravated by economic restrictions imposed on Poland by the U.S. and some of its allies. Our efforts aimed to protect the living standards of the population were made at the cost of reduced investment processes. "Gradual reorientation of social attention from problems of the past towards the future is one of the main elements of the period between the 9th and 10th Congresses of the PUWP," he concluded.

Foreign newsmen covering the 10th PUWP Congress will be watching the debates on TV monitors installed in the press centre. The debates will be simultaneously translated into four foreign languages. Also, press conferences will be held every day in the press centre with the participation of the party's leadership. The new leadership of the party is expected to hold a meeting with newsmen after the congress. The spokesman for the congress will be meeting newsmen every day to brief them on the course of debates and answer their questions.

CONGRESS REOPENS; MESSNER, SIWICKI SPEAK

Discussion Opens

LD300724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Report on opening of second day of 10th PZPR Congress in Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw; chaired by Jadwiga Nowikowska, PZPR Central Committee member -- live]

[Excerpt] At this very moment Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are taking their places in the Presidium. The second day of the 10th PZPR Congress is about to start.

[Nowikowska] I cordially welcome the comrade delegates and guests of our congress. We are starting the second day of deliberations. In accordance with the agenda we are continuing the discussion. The first to speak today will be Comrade Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense. Comrade Andrzej Musielak will follow this speaker.

Defense Minister's Address

LD300823 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0702 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Speech given by Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, at the 10th PZPR Congress held in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Service for the homeland is the loftiest soldierly duty. In the complex period between congresses, the Polish People's Army has carried out this duty selflessly and effectively in the most vital interests of the working people and for the sake of the independent existence of the nation.

For us, soldiers of the People's Army, the beginning of the eighties was particularly difficult, if not painful. Inheriting from our fathers and grandfathers a tradition of bloody battles for national liberation and for a new social shape of Poland we found ourselves faced with the destruction of the foundations of the state by anarchy-spreading anti-socialist forces encouraged by open ideological propaganda and material support from the external enemies of our country. This was all the more dangerous in that in their vanguard were all the professional revisionists -- those who for dozens of years have been striving to achieve a change in the European status quo established after World War II, a change in our borders.

It was also for this reason that when it became clear that the development of the situation was heading toward a national catastrophe, we resolutely opposed the anti-state and anti-national counterrevolutionary forces when we were urged to by the party and out of deeply patriotic and class-based reasons as soldiers of the People's Army in cooperation with functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. We did not allow the fate of the nation to be [word indistinct]. We prevented a fratricidal conflict. We stood in the defense of socialism.

At the same time we continued to fulfill the basic function of the armed forces; we guarded the independence of the fatherland. You see, the threat from imperialism not only continued to exist but, as a result of the crisis situation in Poland, increased. In combat vigilance on the ground, in the seas, and in the sky in closed ranks with our allies we guarded external security and the inviolability of our fatherland's borders. Never, not even for a moment, did Poland allow the opponent an unprotected gap in the defensive system of the Warsaw Pact. [applause]

Comrade delegates, we live in a divided, turbulent world assailed by many disputes. These are the realities of our times. Imperialism is making ever-renewed attempts to gain superiority. Military-industrial complexes are spiraling the demand for arms. They are using the benefits of the scientific-technological revolution as a weapon for the accelerated modernization of the war arsenal. We are watching these steps very attentively, particularly as, at the moment, the opponent is introducing weapons systems never known before, of enormous destructive capacity. He is entrusting these systems to highly complicated, artificial intelligence. This is particularly dangerous, especially if armament is linked with anti-communist propaganda and so, with an apocalyptic force blinded by hatred for everything that is progressive.

This makes the solution of international problems more difficult, creates aggression, and intensifies the threat.

We are not, however, fatalists. We believe that reason will prevail, that peace will be maintained. This lies, after all, in the greatest interest of all mankind; no one would benefit in case of war. Everyone would perish. At the basis of our conviction about the possibility of maintaining peace lies a belief in the triumph of peace initiatives, disarmament, and the strength of the Warsaw Pact in constituting an effective barrier against the endeavors of the enemies of socialism.

We counter the adventurist tendencies with a different road for world development, a world without arms and wars organized with the principles of peaceful coexistence and equal security for everyone in mind. The deeply humanistic sense of these strivings is a clear expression for us of the many important initiatives of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in the Soviet plan for freeing the world from nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century. The successive disarmament proposals of the Warsaw Pact Political Advisory Committee -- approved at the June meeting in Budapest -- once again confirm our intentions and sincere desire for peace.

In constant actions in aid of its strengthening, People's Poland participates to a considerable degree in the Rapacki Plan, the declaration on educating society in the spirit of peace, the proposal for reducing weapons in central Europe, and the joint initiative in organizing the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. These are only some of our initiatives that serve to decrease tension and prevent the outbreak of war. We are actively participating in the European disarmament negotiations.

In the struggle to remove regional armed conflicts the Polish People's Army also plays its part. Our soldiers have been taking part for over 30 years in internationalist missions serving the cause of peace and freedom in Asia, Africa, and the Near East.

However, as long as the aggressive NATO bloc exists, as long as effective disarmament agreements are not signed, then the coalitional system of defense for the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact, must function efficiently. Fulfilling the will of the party, serving the nation and its peaceful, creative work, the Polish Army brings active participation corresponding to the scale and potential of our country, to the strengthening of the defense forces of our community. We are making permanent the brotherhood of arms. We are widening many-sided cooperation with the most important, deciding pillar of the coalition, with our closest ally, the enormous Soviet Army. We are widening the range and enriching the forms of cooperation with all the armies of the states of our coalition. Esteemed delegates, assuring the security of Poland, which finds a clear reflection in the draft congress documents, is the leading task of the socialist state. The material and moral bases of defense are being built in all fields of social and economic life. Every institution and social organization, every citizen has the constitutional obligation to serve this cause, to bring the appropriate contribution to the defense of his own and the entire nation.

We treat this, in the Armed Forces, as a constant order for the systematic improvement of all elements of the Army's efficiency. I wish to report to the comrade delegates that we exploited the time between congresses well for the equalization of fronts and improvement of battle skills of particular branches of the Armed Forces, and we used the financial and material resources given to us with a feeling of civic responsibility, as good managers. In effect, the Polish People's Army comes to the congress with a significant achievement in battle and political training, in the economy and in social service. During the precongress campaign, we subjected intra-army problems to critical judgment, especially our own.

Party principledness and discernment in getting to know soldierly daily life allowed us to fully adapt the programs of ideological and upbringing work, combat training and education of the professional cadre, and the exploitation of material resources to changing circumstances.

The principle in force in the Armed Forces of one person leadership is in a wide degree inspired and supported by party activity and by collegial, scientific, and social advice. This form of management has the understanding of the soldierly collectives and allows the optimal solution of the difficult problems of the rationalization of the Army's professional structure, especially in the aspect of strengthening its fighting elements without increasing overall numbers; it allows the improvement of the organization of army life and the increase of the services' effectiveness. The cadre decides on the success of these activities.

This is for the most part a young cadre. It is sufficient to say that the age of regimental commanders -- in civilian terminology these sui generis directors of large army enterprises deciding about the strength and efficiency of the army -- fluctuates between 33 to 38 years. This is a thoroughly educated cadre, politically mature, and highly devoted. Such is the cadre backbone of the army, its weight-bearing framework, the foundation of its strength. The last few years have shown yet again that our cadre can always be counted on, that this is an ideologically tempered, competent section of the Polish intelligentsia, an unfailing party aktiv. [applause]

The general tissue of our Armed Forces, the basic soldiers, are a synthetic reflection of the values and attitudes of all Polish youth. Out of every 10 recruits entering the army, 8 have completed schooling beyond the basic level. This creates suitable conditions for training younger commanders and specialists for a modern and highly technical army. Overall, these young people are good. However, we state with concern that the level of education is not always matched by the civic awareness of the recruits. Arousing concern are, in particular, frequent instances of people not knowing the realities of the threat to the country, not understanding the necessity of personally doing service for the benefit of society and the defense of the country, and understanding Poland's most recent history superficially or in a downright false manner.

Military service also often reveals their physical flabbiness and mental weakness, the consequences of shortcomings in the development system in conditions of progressive technical civilization. This makes it difficult for these young boys to carry out complex soldierly tasks and creates a lot of extra work for military instructors.

In perceiving not only the military but above all the general social importance of these problems we are supplementing, thanks to the increased efforts of the cadres, sociopolitical knowledge. We are eliminating in part the deformations in the civic awareness of recruits. We are improving their physical fitness.

Taking into account the continuing ideological struggle, we are adapting training programs and the activities of party and youth organizations to new requirements. We are enriching cultural-educational work with vital values and we are popularizing mass sport. We are trying to make sure that the Army is a school of effective civic development and that it plays a meaningful role in the process of national integration. We want to see that the Army joins in the service for socialist Poland, people from various social milieux, with various outlooks on the world and with differing political maturity, professional training, and life experience. We consider this to be our party duty toward the nation.

We will also continue to be actively present at [word indistinct] sections of the broad development front, chiefly in the patriotic defense sphere. We announce the participation of military pedagogues in the drawing up of a modern development model that will ensure the shaping of an enlightened, honorable, and physically efficient person, of a good citizen of People's Poland -- a model that will both eliminate the negative consequences of the phenomena of frustration and nihilism, of taking the easy way out, and of a consumer-oriented way of life. This is our primary duty toward young people.

No generation comes about fully mature. Each generation has to fulfill social tasks defined by a situation that has been shaped by history and the conditions of its existence. For the older generations, for combatants of the National Liberation War, and for the pioneers of the construction of the foundations of socialism, a free, independent, and just Poland was just such a goal. They brought this about. Through this they earned general gratitude and generally merited respect.

The young generation is facing the task of ensuring -- through effective learning and creative, productive work -- growth in the strength of the state and the security of socialist Poland, and for themselves and the whole of society a better, more favorable tomorrow.

Comrades, the assessment of the Army contained in the PZPR Central Committee report, presented by Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary, is for us, party members, for all soldiers, highly satisfying. At the same time, we accept it as an obligation for further, exemplary service and work in all spheres. We also apply this to the economic sphere. With this aim in mind, we have universalized the institutional system of rational economic management. It is bearing fruit through the considerable growth of material and moral values. It demands and teaches all soldiers to have an economic approach to the national wealth. It brings about significant savings. In this way, we will gain the resources to enable above-plan solutions to many social and welfare problems of basic military service soldiers, of the professional cadres and army employees, our comrades in work and service.

Science is deciding, to an increasing degree, on the success of all our strivings. We have at our disposal its considerable potential. Over 2,300 employees with scientific degrees and titles are serving in higher education institutions, in research institutions, and on staffs and commands. We see the need to expand mutually advantageous cooperation with civilian scientific centers and also within the international and allied system. Scientists' discoveries and the creative passions of the wide circle of rationalizers and innovators along with the productive functioning of defense industry enterprises is the foundation of the technological advancement of the Armed Forces.

This also adds significant value to the national economy. From our unity with the nation, from the identity of common loss there flows an unrepulsed desire for that which serves the defense of the country to also maximally serve society. We wish our participation in bringing the country material values to be ever more significant. Such possibilities are created by modern technology and highly qualified specialists. We are concentrating this productive potential on objects and areas; "Siwicki loses train of thought] on the important for the development of the country's recultivation and drainage of agricultural lands, the implementation of large building projects in the fields of land and water engineering. [sentence as heard] In the implementation of difficult defense, ideological-educational, and economic tasks we constantly feel the support of the party and the trust of society. For the Peoples' Army, these are priceless values.

Standing on guard defending Poland, we will make them permanent through thorough, self-sacrificing soldierly service. Comrade delegates, the Polish People's Army is shaped by the party.

All that is associated with it is, for us soldiers, sincerely close. For that reason, we will conscientiously and effectively implement the resolutions undertaken at the 10th PZPR Congress. We will, guiding ourselves by the directives of the superior of the Armed Forces, unalterably defend the country against every enemy, unfailingly shield its borders, defend the socialist state, and serve the nation. Thank you. [applause]

Ferensztajn Address

LD301304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0736 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Speech by Bogumil Ferensztajn, first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Committee, on 30 June at the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates! In the campaign preceeding the 10th Congress, the conviction was expressed that the reforms started 5 years ago by the Ninth Congress have gained social support. The line of struggle, accord, and socialist reforms has proven itself, gaining ever wider support from the working class in our voivodship. Deep sociopolitical transformations have occurred in the period between congresses, as much in society as in the party itself. The Katowice party organization today, more than ever before, is an experienced political force, numerically smaller but at the same time more solid, with a better knowledge of its strong features and its own weaknesses.

Analyzing the current sociopolitical and economic situation in the voivodship and in the country, we can today, from the perspective of time, assess more deeply and more completely the correctness of the wise and bold decision of the party leadership, and personally of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, which stopped the dangerous process of anarchy and destabilization in the life of the country.

We also draw conclusions from the past; we self-critically address ourselves to the results of our political work; and we seek the causes of inadequacies and the methods leading to their removal. Behind us is a period that demanded great efforts in ordering our intraparty affairs for the consolidation and strengthening of our ranks, for regaining the trust of the working class. Before us stands the task of consequentially continuing the process of renewal, strengthening and developing the serving role of our party in relation to the working class and the nation, and its leading role in the socialist state and its guiding role in society. At the same time, we must more effectively influence the sphere of socioeconomic tasks, the small ones and the great ones. We must organize forces that will fulfill these tasks, attaining real progress in every sector. We must undertake this great historical task of transforming consciousness and desires while remaining aware of all the objective and subjective conditions. To put it briefly, the world is not waiting, nor can we. The party must act for Polish people; to be able, capable, and not wait. [applause]

Our trump card is our considerable industrial potential, but what is most important is that we have an enormous army of educated and professional people, both party and nonparty members. Among them are extraordinary people: rationalizers, inventors, scientists, and organisers. Our task is to win all of them for the party program and to create the conditions for utilizing their knowledge and skills. Our party activity is gaining increasing support in the Silesian-Dabrow Basin. We will continue our efforts so that it may become more and more universal, more tangible in every group, bearing fruit not in declarations but in concrete deeds. This is confirmed by the fact that this year we have accepted nearly 5,000 comrades into the party, that a movement demanding a party identity card -- primarily among payroll workers and young people -- has begun.

The working people of Katowice Voivodship have often given, and continue to give, examples of honest, selfless, and involved fulfillment of production tasks and of triumph over difficulties. It was, after all, miners who became the proverbial driving force, taking our economy out of the most difficult situation.

Our enterprises' work forces fulfilled the difficult production tasks set by the 3-year plan, and most of them achieved industrial production matching the precrisis period. The results, however, are not satisfactory in light of social needs.

This made us go on the offensive in order to overcome many subjective barriers. In the precongress campaign we examined how to better and more effectively exploit the production potential and the high qualifications of the cadres of engineers and scientists, and the experience of the working class for socioeconomic development, scientific-technical progress, an increase in the social productivity of labor and its better organization, and as a result, an improvement in the difficult living conditions in our industrial region. We see the elimination of bureaucratic phenomena as the main source of reserves in effectively applied scientific-technical progress and in the better organization of labor and technological processes.

We fully support the view contained in the Central Committee report which says that, following political renewal, there must now take place a technical-organizational renewal of the entire economy. In the shadow of the great, and hitherto traditional, industry of Silesia and the Silesian Basin, innovative initiatives that typify the progress, development, and needs of our economy are being born. Long-term plans do not envisage an increase in coal extraction or an increase in iron and steel output. We think this is correct. This provides an opportunity for necessary changes in the sturucture of industry and for more rapid development of the processing industry.

For example, comrades from the Silesian polytechnic have already begun, together with several factories, the production of new electronic industry elements, particularly automation industry elements. And the Hydro Budowa Slask factory already mentioned in the Central Committee report, after concluding agreements with other factories, has begun the comprehensive construction of an affluent plant in the ready-for-use system that is new in our conditions.

The first robots have been introduced in the (? Erq-Zabkowice) enterprise to service the production line. We want to popularize these good experiences. Therefore, we must strongly support competence -- Those who want to and who can better organize the work of teams, remove hindrances, utilize reserves, work effectively, and foresee the consequences of actions. This signifies the party's need to support people who are distinguished by knowledge, qualifications, personal commitment, and boldness.

We must more boldly support people who accept socialist values, party people and nonparty people; we must show party trust but also demand personal responsibility. Working people in our large industrial region expect the government to present and undertake still more effective actions for directing the economy, for defeating the socially and economically troublesome excessive inflation.

Comrade delegates, in Katowice Voivodship many problems have accumulated over many years. These must be solved successively and consequentially, not only for the good of the citizens but in the interest of the entire national economy, and with its participation.

We must speak the truth, frankly and openly, about the complicated problems in the Polish coal mining industry, about the specific and difficult conditions of life and work for the citizens of our large industrial region. We do not speak about protection of the environment, but we do speak about protection of the peoples' living conditions.

We have made and continue to make great efforts to solve -- or at least to begin to solve -- the many complex problems that have developed over dozens of years, and are of key significance, both for today and for the future of Silesia and the Dabrow Basin. Just as the rest of our national economy, we are repeatedly facing the dilemma of choice: What should be done today and what should be given up? Which tasks are more urgent and which are we forced to leave for the future? Here I would like to express, on behalf of the citizens of Katowice Voivodship, words of thanks to the central authorities for understanding our difficult and complex affairs.

Comrade delegates, the distancing of the threat of war, the search for roads leading to disarmament, and the removal of the threat of mankind's nuclear annihilation are problems absorbing both party and nonparty members. Numerous peace and disarmament initiatives -- presented by the Soviet Union at the 27th CPSU Congress, and recently in the message of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee -- are met with the universal support of Katowice Voivodship's working people. The citizens of our voivodship, a considerable part of which was torn from the motherland for so long, are particularly troubled by the reborn revisionist and revanchist tendencies in the FRG. We say a decisive no to these endeavors, which are dangerous for Poland and for peace. [applause]

Comrade delegates, the resolutions of our 10th Congress should begin a transformation in attitudes, inspire activity, knock down the subjective barriers of inability, and create the conditions for coping with the challenges of the 21st century. On behalf of the voivodship party organization and on the authority of the delegates from Katowice Voivodship, I express our full support for the assessments and tasks contained in the Central Committee report. The public's expectations connected with the deliberations of our congress are great. We decide jointly and we are jointly responsible. This is why the Katowice party organization expresses the conviction that the involvement of the entire party and your, Comrade Jaruzelski, well-known consistency in taking stock of how we have fulfilled these tasks are a guarantee that these tasks will be implemented. Thank you.

Warsaw Leader's Address

LD301455 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1020 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Speech by Jan Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, at 30 June session of 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Comrade delegates and esteemed guests! The Warsaw party organization, just like the whole party, has come to the 10th Congress ideologically and politically strengthened, enriched with new initiatives and experience, and with the huge capital of precongress discussion. The period since the Ninth Congress has shown clearly that the party is strong in those places where all of its members set a good example and where their attitudes, personal integrity, and boldness and discussions with nonparty people about human concerns evoke respect and confidence. In places where this is the case we can promote innovation, stimulate progress, combat evil, and gain support. Things are different when the aktiv works from behind a desk, stands in the corner, and does not overcome difficulties.

I am speaking of this because our thorough and self-critical precongress review of forces pointed to phenomena of inertia in many organizations and certain echelons. Hence, our main task at present is to direct our efforts to work among nonparty people and to raise the standard of the work in the party's weak links.

You see, we proceed from the Leninist assumption that the party can only be as strong as its basic links. Constant presence among the working people and work for people, speaking openly about the sources of evil and about how to eliminate them constitute our slogan. We believe that we have not done everything in this matter. This is borne out by examples, which continue to occur, of arrogance, callousness, and bureaucracy.

Comrades, in fully accepting the contents of the Central Committee report and seeking a formula for implementing the thoughts contained in it, we propose that the report-back and election campaign after the 10th Congress should be staged under the slogan of strengthening basic party organizations and of the great battle for management efficiency and consistency in the implementation of adopted resolutions. [applause]

May each one of us, members of the PZPR, take upon himself concrete tasks in this sphere. The congress will draw up the strategic aims of the party and will define the key directions and tasks for the coming 5-year period and beyond. Their implementation will depend on iron consistency and effective activity. One must state self-critically that effectiveness of action in the party has not been sufficient so far. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke of this at the Warsaw precongress conference. In our style of work there are still many superficialities and a great deal of formalism. A party worker invited to a factory conference said candidly: You speak at your meetings about the same thing that we speak about among ourselves. The thing is that nothing happens as a result of this, either.

Frequently, so-called activity ends with the passing of a resolution and the formulation of a timetable, not with the fact that something has really changed, that the problem has been solved. In striving for objective criteria in work assessment, we have become bogged down in counting the number of meetings or the number of those speaking. The person, his troubles and affairs become lost in all this. We must put an end to this. Nothing is more harmful than to tolerate this style of work.

The party is relying on strengthening the national economy, on accelerating effective and balanced development. We will carry the burden of this task if we are able to influence the transformation of people's behavior, if we are able to gain the support of workers and the engineering and technical personnel for every intention. The party must guide using the principle: Good wages, but only for good work. Ideological and educational influence should be effectively linked with incentive measures of a material nature and the consistent realization of work discipline.

Warsaw scientific circles, through their research and training activity, ensure for the country an influx of ideas and technical personnel, particularly in special fields. Almost one-quarter of the patents and utility patterns granted to technical educational establishments in the last 5 years belong to the Warsaw Technical University. Warsaw coordinates almost 60 percent of the basic research formulated in the central plan. We will develop and improve Warsaw's important function and role as a servant of the country in the coming years, in order to better exploit the existing potential. The capital provides many solutions and products upon which the development of modernity and improvement in the quality of products, and the improvement of work organization in the whole national economy are conditioned.

An example may be such technological achievements as the Masovia 10-16 microcomputer, the energy-saving Polkolor TV tube, or the champion of Warsaw-85 technology -- European class digital voltmeters and multimeters from the Meratronic electronic measuring instrument factory.

The technological achievements of the voivodship do not obscure the obvious delays, neglect, and unfortunately, here and there, stagnation. Workplaces that rely on the rapid initiation of scientific-technological development continue to belong to a small group. The authors of ideas meet with indifference, even reluctance. Often, a negative opinion is voiced only because the idea is not born in one's own firm, because someone else was better. Even projects that have been tested in practice do not find willing people to undertake mass production. An example is that of fluid and gas vibration flowmeters and laser apparatus for eye operations. In such cases, the intervention of the party is imperative. We are doing this in the Warsaw Committee and in concerned party cells. Our ambition is to increase Warsaw's contribution to the country's development, along with other national centers of creative ideas.

We are relying on people who are active and enterprising, on an influx of young talent to management posts. That is why we have established an Enterprise Management Institute. We support the rational concentration of resources in industries and branches that determine progress and our position in the world's civilization race. We support innovative economic links between various branches of industry and between industry and science. In this respect a great deal depends on more effective work with management personnel at all levels, including central institutions.

Comrades, we set ambitious tasks before Warsaw's cultural community. We think Warsaw's cultural institutions and creative circles can and should serve the whole country even better. But we need more openness and more consistency in the struggle for the socialist face of Polish culture. Decisive and uniform cooperation between all factors responsible for the shape of Polish culture is necessary for this to be achieved.

Warsaw, rebuilt through the efforts of the entire nation, serves the entire nation. It is the capital by its will; by virtue of this it is the common property of all Poles. That is why we have great respect, for example, for the work force of Budostal-6 from Dabrowa Gornicza, which is currently repairing the Poniatowskiego Bridge; for the soldiers of the Warsaw Military District who built the Syreny Bridge; and for the work forces from the Myslowice Mining Projects Enterprise and the Wloclawek Hydrobudowa, who are building the Warsaw Metro.

Warsaw citizens complain most of all about the shortage of housing. This, in any case, is a nationwide problem. The present situation upsets everybody, especially young people and workers. Actions taken so far have turned out to be insufficient. Both the present housing policy and the construction system do not bring results commensurate with social needs. Consequently, the operation of economic mechanisms for reform of the construction industry requires a thorough assessment. If we are to leave the 10th Congress with the belief that the party gives priority to the housing problem in its social policy, it is necessary to undertake multidirectional, cohesive, and consistent actions. Today, we not only have to build more, better, and more cheaply but above all -- more quickly. We also have to better manage and administer the already existing housing potential. We should define equally the duties of the state and the active role of work enterprises, as well as of citizens themselves, in solving housing matters. The entire economy should be working for the construction industry. Everything that is an impediment must be removed, that is, impracticable regulations concerning land, technology, housing regulations, and so on. The solution of the construction issue should be entrusted to people who want to and who can cope with this task.

Otherwise, our assumptions will come to nothing. There will be another housing program without support. In this matter, just as in some others, Warsaw expects support from the leadership of the party and the government through consistent implementation of already adopted decisions.

We sincerely state: Warsaw citizens will give their all, but there are certain matters we cannot cope with on our own. Comrades, in the precongress discussion there were several allusions to the achievements of the 27th CPSU Congress. Decided support was given in many appeals and resolutions to the peace initiatives of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Conviction was expressed that the experiences of the Land of the Soviets and the party of Lenin are helpful in the solution of our own problems. The working people of the capital follow with interest and sympathy the processes of accelerating and rebuilding, the modern transformations that are occurring in the Soviet Union on the CPSU's initiative.

Comrade general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee! In the name of the Warsaw party organization, permit me to very sincerely invite you to a meeting tomorrow with the working people of Warsaw's Red Wola District. [applause]

In conclusion, I assure the 10th Congress of the party that the decisions taken here will be implemented by us consequentially and effectively. We will direct all our strength for the good of the working people and for socialism, for Poland and for peace on earth. [applause]

Messner Speech

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[Speech by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 10th PZPR Congress at the Hall of Congresses in the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates, dear guests: The directions of the country's development for the present 5-year period and for the nineties, were outlined in the report of the PZPR Central Committee by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary. You, comrade delegates, have received material in which the execution of the tasks resulting from the resolution of the Ninth Congress, the progress achieved in implementing the economic reform and the results of the 3-year plan are presented. The government has also presented for the political approval of the congress the preliminary draft of the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 and the directions for improving the system of the functioning of the economy. I would therefore like to focus the attention of the comrades on certain problems that the government thinks are the most important and on the basic conditions and means for realizing the assumed goals.

The results achieved in the period between the congresses point unambiguously to the fact that development trends have been restored in the economy after halting the collapse and arresting the disorganization of public life. The tasks of the 3-year plan have been successfully fulfilled. A clear increase in the national income has been achieved. Supplies to the market and the living conditions of working people have improved. The economic and legal-organizational system has been radically reconstructed. Poland has been restored to the position it deserves among the socialist states. Progress has been achieved in the construction of a place for Poland on the international arena.

The program that the government is currently proposing envisages the development and strengthening of successful trends.

In order to implement this we cannot simply rest content with their mere continuation.

Deeper, qualitative changes are needed, as well as permanent efforts toward bringing the economy onto the course of extensive development. All countries of the socialist community have set the same goals. This was particularly strongly expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

While appreciating positive achievements and results, one should also see weaknesses. The policy of protecting consumption, which has been conducted in difficult conditions in recent years, requires a considerable reduction in investments. As regards effect there is excessive involvement of labor resources, raw and other materials, the efficiency of investment processes is low, and labor organization and productivity leaves a lot to be desired. The allocation of considerable means to partially service debts reduces the national income to be distributed and import capabilities. Generally known are Western restrictions on access to new techniques and technologies, and the competitiveness of our export offer is still insufficient.

In spite of a considerable decrease in the pace of inflation, it has been impossible to reduce it to the planned level. Also in the current year the dynamics of production are unfortunately accompanied by an excessive increase of money income, which is more rapid than planned.

During preparation of a draft 5-year socioeconomic plan a lot of attention was devoted to eliminating these weaknesses, and to practicability of undertakings. The conditionings of the development have been diagnosed much better than in the past, and potential possibilities have been assessed.

The working out of the draft plan has been preceded by several years of research and study work. Contributing their expertise were the Polish Academy of Sciences, higher schools, scientific and research units, the Chief Technical Organization, the Polish Economic Society, and other social and professional organizations. The Socioeconomic Council at the Sejm contributed many valuable suggestions. Variants of the draft plan were the subject of wide consultation in the last year. Multioption programs have been prepared for development of almost all branches of the economy and public life.

Is there a chance to implement bolder and more far-reaching plans?

With certainty, yes. If concern for the good fulfillment of accepted tasks is accompanied by a larger than assumed progress in the effectiveness of management, the bases for the overfulfillment of the plan, faster modernization, and growth, then a more rapid increase in consumption will be assured. Needed, however, is a decided and consequential effort by all society to exploit this chance. The stategic aim for the next 5-year period, which is the formation of the abilities for balanced and effective development of the country, marks out the areas and directions of socioeconomic policy. Chief among these are modernization of the economy and changes in its structure, the acceleration of the tempo of growth in the effectiveness and balance of the economy, and finally the raising of the level and improvement of the quality of life of society. The effects of the implementation of tasks in each of these fields are revealing themselves already in the current 5-year period. They will constitute an important factor in the further speeding up qualitative transformations in the decade of the nineties.

Comrade delegates, the most difficult decision impinging also on the further perspective is setting the proportions of the division of national income: for consumption and for investments and also specifying the structure of investment. The cardinal principle, which cannot be violated in this, is the reality of the plan, the balancing of needs and potential. The evaluation leads to the conclusion that it is possible to increase national income in the current 5-year period by around 16 to 19 percent. The proposals as to the choice of the dynamics of consumption, the dynamics of investment, which form the material bases for the increase of consumption in the future, rest on this. This has always been a difficult choice. There were years when unreal investment programs were drawn up. There were also years when the authorities, under pressure, but also to gain popularity, preferred current consumption to an excessive degree, thus neglecting development aims.

To this day, we are suffering the effects of such programs which, contrary to elementary economic laws, and the country's capabilities, forced through at the same time the excessive fulfillment of consumer production and investment. Irrespective of the nature of the mistakes made, the effects were always similar. The imbalance was heightened, efficiency deteriorated and the pace of development weakened. We are approaching this choice in the decade of the eighties with even greater responsibility. Because of the great drop in national income at the beginning of these years, we consciously sacrificed developmental aims while rescuing, to the extent possible, the standard of living. The entire sphere of material production found itself in a very difficult or almost critical situation. It demands reconstruction and thorough modernization.

We do not propose stepping up the increase in consumption or, even more so, effecting its decrease for this aim. However, a change in proportions in aid of increasing investments in the distribution of the national income is necessary. In defining the level of investment expenditure in individual sectors of the economy, we were subject to the enormous pressure of justified, urgent needs, which is impossible to meet on a road without investments.

Here also, during the course of previous discussions at the congress, valid initiatives of this type have been presented. Around Z17 million would have to be allocated for their realization. This would mean doubling the outlay in relation to the past 5-year period and a drastic fall in consumption. Ultimately, then, even with an estimated 3.5-percent annual growth rate in national income, Z10 million is recognized as the maximum level of investment in this 5-year period. This difference reflects the range of required corrections of earlier prepared work at various stages in draft developmental programs, the advancement and restructuring of sectors, branches, industries, and enterprises. It transpires from the analyses conducted that in this 5-year period, the growth in supply of raw materials and materials will constitute, at the most, 1.7 percent annually. Nearly half of the increase in national income must be achieved through better management of resources. For this reason, also, investments serving the modernization of production and a reduction in the use of materials and energy are gaining preference.

The fundamental criterion for investment decisions must be effectiveness. It applies equally to all. The entire system of management of the economy in the 5-year period will be subordinated to this principle. Hence, there will be particular stress on scientific and technical progress, a savings program, and on the growth of profitable export. Therefore, I fully share Comrade Miodowicz's thesis that in the competition among the systems, the winner will be not the one preaching popular, pleasant, and catching slogans, but the one who is more effective in operation, and this we all are lacking. [applause]

For the first time, we will endeavour to satisfy the majority of the growth needs for energy and raw materials through undertaking savings. Earmarked for their implementation is Zl billion, nearly one-third of all investment resources directed for the development of industry. Changes in the production structure demand faster use of electronics and automation, new production technologies, and materials and goods of often better and new properties. It is indispensable to achieve meaningful progress in the sphere of quality.

These are the most essential premises in structural changes. The program of changes for the next few years has been prepared. It provides strong differentiation of the rate of development of individual branches toward modern ones that make use of the most modern achievements of scientific and technical thought.

Consistent implementation of the specially selected 49 enterprises mainly in the electroengineering and chemical industries; adaptation of economic and legal and organizational mechanisms toward speeding up the restructuring of enterprises -- this is an undertaking of considerable dimensions. Nevertheless, we are treating it as the first step in the process of systematic reconstruction of the Polish economy because we assume that as the implementation of these undertakings proceeds successfully, by the end of eighties, and particularly at the beginning of the next decade, conditions will be created for considerably widening and speeding up structural changes.

The idea will constitute the foundations for the long-term plan for a period of 15 years. Such a plan is already being prepared by the government in accordance with the party's directive. I think that the long-term plan up to the year 2000 can be generally discussed at the second national conference of delegates.

The basic factor of modernization will be electronization, particularly of industry. Comrade Musielak spoke about that subject today at length. In the current 5-year period, due to wider use of microelectronics in drive assemblies which automatic regulate the burning of fuel, electronization of production in mining, metallurgy, and the chemical industry, energy consumption will decrease. In some areas it should amount to 15-20 percent.

Series manufacture of complex robots and manipulators and of components and subassemblies for microelectronics and hydraulic servo equipment will be started. There will also be an increase of some 40 percent in the manufacture of advanced consumer equipment, including new television and radio receivers, tape recorders, video recorders, compact disc players, as well as microcomputers. The production level of the last item will reach approximately 100,000 in 1990. The base for new construction materials, application of chemical processes using biotechnologies and intensification and modernization of petrochemistry and chemistry of coke will be developed. The domestic manufacture of materials and components for many branches of the chemical industry will be increased. The manufacture of pharmaceutical goods will grow by 75 percent.

Automation of transport processes, wider application of diesel engines in road transport, continuing replacement of steam and diesel rail traction by electric traction and development of container cargo handling will create conditions for improving the work of transport and especially for reducing fuel consumption.

Technical support for agriculture will be served by the completion of the Ursus Tractor Factory and its cooperating enterprises, as well as by the fertilizer complex in Police, development of agricultural equipment factories, and cooperation with the Soviet Union in the manufacture of small tractors and land-improvement installations.

A significant factor in increasing plant production as the basis for animal husbandry will be the development of agricultural chemistry, especially fertilizer, pesticide and soil lime industries, and water supply in the countryside. Land improvement is planned on 700,000 hectares of arable area. Modernization of agriculture will depend to a large extent on the decisions of people's councils. This concerns, above all, land improvement. Necessary resources for this must also be found in local budgets, even at the cost of reduced spending in other areas. In order to make full use of plant and animal production, an extensive investment program will be implemented in the food industry. Outlays here will increase by nearly half and will be concentrated on the building and modernization of facilities for dairy, cereal, milling and baking, fat-production, potato-processing, cold-storage and fruit and vegetable industries. These investment directions will determine an efficient use of agricultural production factors that are already available.

In metallurgy, to ensure better supplies for the manufacturing industries, a significant effort will be directed at reducing production costs, intensifying steel processing, and increasing the share of high-quality products. This will be achieved through refurbishment and modernization at the Lenin and Katowice steelworks, which in turn will create conditions for eliminating the production of pig iron and steel at obsolete and exploited metallurgical departments, and will provide qualitatively better steel for further manufacture. Concern for the future of the metallurgical industry was expressed in the speeches by Comrade Matoga from the Lenin steelworks and Comrade Piatek from the Bierut steelworks. Their proposals are partly reflected in the metallurgy modernization program for the immediate future.

A key matter for the future and for maintaining a steady balance of fuels and energy is the rationalization of their consumption. Maintaining the present consumption trends threatens, namely, as we are approaching the nineties, to cause a considerable deficit in power-producing capacities. Unfortunately, even the considerable resources allocated for investment in this sphere will not bring about a marked increase in supply. For instance, in hard coal the investment resources will only make up for the decline in extraction capacities. The time of cheap energy has ended. In connection with the ever-increasing costs of obtaining a dominating role for it in the government's program is being played by investment projects which reduce the consumption of fuels and energy in the whole economy and which replace energy-intensive installations with new economical ones.

The situation requires savings that increase year by year and that, in the year 1990, will exceed the equivalent of 20 million metric tons of conventional fuel.

The share of electricity from lignite will increase in the supplies of (?fuels) and energy. From 1990 the national nuclear power industry will be an increasingly important source. Decisions have been adopted whose aim is to ensure safety in the functioning of nuclear power stations. Strict safety requirements will be introduced during the construction and future exploitation of the Zarnowiec power station. A system of early warning about possible dangers is being set up. There will be improvement in the supply to radiological protection services of checking and measuring equipment.

We must also particularly show concern for working conditions in the mines and prevent threats to life. The latest mining catastrophe in the Bobrek mine that was so tragic in its consequences fills us all with profound sadness and anxiety. We are conducting intensive work on diagnosing hazards and research on effective means of prevention. We are allocating considerable resources for this purpose. The thing is that subjective factors should be completely removed and objective factors that affect the threat to the work of miners should be reduced to a minimum.

Comrade Marek Drozik from the Grodziec mine in Bedzin talked about this with concern today.

The great scale of the required investment effort obliges us in a particular manner to rationally exploit machinery and equipment that has already been installed. Meanwhile, the assets we have at our disposal are not used to the proper extent. As the shift pattern of labor decreases, in some cases idleness of machines and equipment is estimated at 30 percent of normal time. Rail and road transport have considerable so-called empty trips. Ways and the range of the utilization of secondary materials is awakening serious concern. Still too low is the percentage of spare parts, which are regenerated. In this connection, numerous systematic and immediate tidying-up actions have been taken. Work is in progress on draft legal, economic, financial, and organizational legal regulations. There are great reserves for improving the effectiveness of management in operating systems. They must be fully used.

Comrade delegates, scientific and technological progress will be decisive for economic growth trends and the scale of structural changes. Directions of the development of science up to the end of the current century, and basic factors of increasing its role in the national economy have been defined by the Third Congress of Polish Science. The majority of voices in discussion so far pointed out the reserves in this sphere. In the current 5-year period, the conditions of the functioning of the sphere of science and technology will be considerably improved. The outlays for its development will grow almost twofold in 1990. Never in the past were such high-level outlays reached. More important is proper use of these means and quick utilization of research results in economic practice. Therefore, the role of the center in directing research problems of basic importance has been strengthened.

At the same time, economic and organizational conditions are being created for activating economic units as regards practical application and modernization of the production structure. Changes in the production profile of an enterprise or a branch are an important part in the whole process of restructuring the economy. As the result of comprehensive work on a program of development of science and technology, nine preferred domains have been chosen, including electronization, automation, and robotization, and new materials and technologies. All in all about Zl billion has been allocated in the current 5-year period for the implementation of research program and government orders. We center the money mainly on three mentioned domains, allocating for these goals half of the whole sum.

A central fund for development of science and technology has been set up, and within its framework a fund for assisting practical applications. Additional sources for financing the purchase of equipment and materials abroad is the new foreign currency fund. Funds for technological and economic progress and practical application effects are also being set up in the enterprises. Urgent research and development tasks leading to the modernization of production have been encompassed by government orders. The executors of these orders have been granted considerable income-tax relief and have been given facilitation for investment. Possibilities have been created for the organizational integration of science and economy through the setting up of scientific and production centers.

A considerable step has been taken in the integration of research potential of socialist countries. Adopted on the personal initiative of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the 45th session, a comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the CEMA countries until the year 2000, provides for close cooperation in five chosen directions: Electronics, integrated automation, the nuclear power industry, new materials and technologies, and biotechnology. They have all found a prominent place in our research programs.

Bilateral contacts are developing successfully. We have embarked on the implementation of a long-term comprehensive scientific-technical progress program, signed with the Soviet Union. It introduces new forms of cooperation, such as the creation of joint design offices, scientific production centers and direct cooperation between research centers. Initiatives for similar programs are being undertaken together with other socialist countries. Linking the efforts of people of creativity, joint use of material resources, joint research work, sharing new ideas, and joint production will make it possible to considerably speed up the implementation of the development goals of our countries.

One cannot develop scientific-technical progress in the national economy without caring adequately for quality, inventiveness and rationalization. They are a school of creative thought, a factor for stimulating initiatives, and for attracting workforces toward the joint management of assets and for practical codecisionmaking concerning production methods.

For 4 years there has been an increase in the number of inventions and usable models that have been submitted. However, the tempo is too slow. Causing particular concern is the low activity of scientific-research institutions in the sphere of creating inventions and the continuing low level of popularizing these inventions. Thus, the conditions for extending the national turnover of licences will be improved. Various types of units whose task will be to introduce innovations can play an important role in this sphere. Among these, one must include small innovation enterprises or joint partnerships, in which research units, manufacturers, the trade network and individual people of creativity take part. The government is preparing the legal foundations for calling them into being.

The organizational solutions can be varied. For them to produce results, strong material and nonmaterial stimuli, both for the creators of new technology and also for enterprises which use it in practice are necessary. The government will support the raising of the standing and authority of creators of technical progress, and will create conditions for activating the scientific-research base. Ensuring the proper climate for innovation and caring for young people who are talented technically are important tasks for the factory managements and for the staffs of socialist youth and socioprofessional organizations.

Esteemed delegates, the long-term direction of our economic policy is the orientation of the economy toward exports and an increase in Poland's participation in the international division of labor. A Council of Ministers Committee for Economic Relations with Abroad has been created to coordinate these activities. Deep changes in the structure of our exports to date, based on modern production, are particularly imperative. The possibilities for increasing the sale of raw materials have been exhausted. The burden of expansion must be taken on by the manufacturing industry. This demands the shaping of Polish export specializations, the raising of the level of the technical quality of product, and the introduction of new products of a world standard.

An example of effective export specializations is that of construction and mining equipment, power engineering equipment, pharmaceuticals, ship overhauls, and certain technical services. The range of our capabilities will expand in relation to progress in fulfilling the restructure program. Institutional and material conditions favoring investment which serves growth in exports will be strengthened. The financing of such investments is the main task of the Bank for Export Development, created a week ago. Workplaces producing for export will obtain priority in supplies. Financial incentives are provided for enterprises not exporting. The number of enterprises authorized to conduct foreign trade independently is increasing.

Legal foundations enabling foreign capital to participate in production and trade companies on favorable and stable terms have been created. The exchange rate policy will aid the activization of exports and the rationalization of imports. The adoption of transaction prices will be expanded. We are therefore creating the foundations for the growth in the role of financial accounting in foreign trade.

In spite of payment difficulties, which persevere, foreign currency allocations will, by degrees, replace the centralized distribution of foreign currency resources. The extent of the independence of economic enterprises in trade turnover with abroad will increase. The fundmental orientation will be geared to further strengthening economic cooperation with the socialist countries. Poland is actively working in CEMA in aid of the acceleration of integration processes. Particular emphasis will be placed on deepening ties with the Soviet Union in bilateral relations. Our turnover with the land of the Soviets is being balanced by degrees. The achievement of a high rate in trade turnover and the deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation -- imperative for this aim -- serve the development of cooperational ties, the undertaking of mutual investments, the creation of joint enterprises. We thereby desire to give Polish-Soviet economic cooperation an exemplary nature. The long-term programs of cooperation with the remaining CEMA member countries that have been adopted envisage a significant increase in mutual trade turnover and the tightening of cooperation and specialization links.

Together we assess that the actual degree of these ties cannot yet be acknowledged as satisfactory. We attach great importance in particular to new forms of cooperation which allow for the programming and a complementary development of our economies, and also the shaping of longlasting and stable ties. Cooperation with developing countries, to which we traditionally attach great weight, attained significant growth in recent years. We will maintain and deepen this direction. The widening of industrial coproduction is envisaged and also the increase of the participation of Polish scientific and technical thought in the development of the economic potential of these countries.

Anti-Polish restrictions, introduced after 13 December 1981, negatively influenced our economic and financial contacts with the capitalist countries. We estimate their effects to have been approximately $12 billion in direct losses and lost opportunities. The restrictions delayed the country's coming out of crisis. They hindered the restoration of economic balance. Currently, too, the reanimation of trade exchange and multisided cooperation is not helped by the protectionist policy of the Western states and their maintaining many decisions which discriminate against our country. Such a policy by some of our creditors makes it difficult for Poland to fulfill its debtor's obligations, whose greater part is, in any case, the result of high interest rates. Our country is doing its utmost to fulfill its obligations. However, an indispensible condition for this is the economy's development, and thus a widening of cooperation with abroad, full normalization of financial and credit arrangements, the removal of all trade limitations, industrial cooperation, and scientific and technical contacts. In some of the capitalist countries we meet with an understanding of our standpoint and a desire to develop cooperation. We count on the spread of this realistic way of thinking. We hope that the normalization process will be favored by the restoration of our membership in the IMF and our entry into the World Bank. We express ourselves against the bans on technology, capital, and goods in international economic relations dictated by political considerations. We also direct ourselves with such intentions in taking an active part in the specialist work in the organizations of the system of the UN Organization [as heard] tending toward the removal of barriers and for the development of trade exchange.

Poland therefore expresses itself in favor of undertaking official relations between the CEMA and the EEC, and also in favor of undertaking a bilateral understanding with the EEC, thus minimizing limitations on Polish goods' access to this market.

However, economic cooperation should be seen in the broad context of political relations. Poland bases her foreign policy on lasting, unchanging principles resulting from the vital interests of the nation and the state. They were presented broadly in the report by First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. The government will use all possible means to strengthen the friendship, alliance, and all-round cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries; to expand cooperation with the developing countries, especially those of a socialist orientation; and also to maintain mutually beneficial relations on an equal basis with the capitalist countries. The declaration of the will for cooperation and collaboration, so strongly expressed today as well in the speech by the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, results from the supremacy of the goal -- the maintenance of world peace. This has found eloquent expression in the peace initiatives of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Advisory Committee which has strong links with the Polish People's Army, which stands faithfully on guard over our state existence.

The growing activity by Polish diplomacy in the international arena is and will continue to be subordinated to this goal.

Esteemed comrades, one of the leading socioeconomic goals defined in the resolution of the PZPR Ninth Extraordinary Congress is guaranteeing self-sufficiency in food. The agricultural policy of the party and the United Peasant Party has brought about the socioproductive mobilization of agriculture and the branches of the economy which cooperate with it. It has brought successful results in foreign trade production. It has contributed to an improvement in food suppplies to the population. The government assures a continuation of this policy and will make all its executors, including industry, local bodies, and the farmers themselves carry out the obligations imposed on them.

The measures to promote increased means of production to agriculture -- which are already producing visible effects, although they are not yet satisafctory -- will be continued. Foremost here will be those means which best serve to intensify production. The introduction of principles governing access to land, supplies of means of production and the sale of agricultural produce, and economic conditions including uniform credit access for all sectors, has gained wide acceptance among the rural circles. The application of financial and legal-organizational instruments has created a clearly visible trend toward the formation of larger, more efficient, and more productive private family farms. State farms and cooperatives and other collective forms of management are achieving good results.

In the last few years particularly advantageous changes have taken place in state farms which were the first to introduce the economic reform and which recorded, through their results, the great economic and productive possibilities in this sector. The possibilities for a further increase in state farm production were presented in an interesting way in yesterday's discussion by Comrade Boleslaw Mackowiak.

There will be support for the emerging tendency toward expanding family farms which achieve a high rate of production and which decrease the costs related to this. This plan should be supported by the regulations concerning the integration of plots of land and by the principles of taxation and tax relief. We shall create new state farms in those regions where there are sufficient reserves of state land.

We shall also aid the creation of cooperative farms -- which arise according to the wishes of farmers and which secure better living and working conditions for them.

The changes in the agrarian structure are being treated by the government as a significant element in restructuring the economy. This most valuable factor in production -- that is, arrable land -- must be utilized in the best possible way. The established legal regulations make it possible to effectively halt the decrease of cultivated land. In setting up proper facilities competent organs will reduce to the minimum cases of handing over land, especially land of higher quality, for nonfarming purposes. The scope of recultivation and the return of land for farming purposes will increase.

The government confirms the unchanging character of the policy of ensuring that farming production is worthwhile. In accordance with the postulates of farmers the systematic increase in taxation, which has been in force to date, has been abolished. The present tax system favors the concentration of land, ensures that better use is made of light soils, and prevents land being left fallow.

We shall be mindful of a proper relation between the prices of production means, procurement, and the retail price of food which will reconcile the interests of consumers and producers in the countryside and in the towns. A factor of this system continues to be allowances which support biological and technological progress in agriculture. We shall continue to apply the so-called income parity in peasant holdings where production is efficient.

Increasing efficiency demands that farmers have increased agricultural expertise and education. This will be aided by an increasingly active contribution by numerous advisory services for farmers, and in the service of the countryside and agriculture. It is with pleasure that I wish to quote part of a statement on this subject made by Comrade Michal Tarczynski from Opole.

Esteemed comrades, the living conditions in the countryside have, in the past few years, undergone significant improvement. In 1982 about 39 percent of those living in the countryside made use of joint and individual water catchments. More than (?54) percent do so now. The number of homes that have bathrooms rose in this period by 20-40 percent; central heating from almost 20 to more than 30 percent. There are now almost 3,300 health centers active in the countryside -- as well as 250 chemists and places selling medicines. The network of nurseries and kindergartens is expanding. There is an increasing number of rural trade centers and agricultural services. All farmers are served by the health service and have pension rights. The long-range program of improvements for living conditions in the rural areas, which has been adopted by the government, embraces a wide range of tasks in the fields of education, health protection, transport, culture, sports and production and everyday services. The implementation of this program is accompanied by an active participation of the rural community. This is remarkably valuable. The transformation of the civilization and cultural level of the countryside depends not only on the undertakings that have been centrally inspired but, to a large degree, on activities initiated by the rural community, social and professional organizations and cooperative organizations led by farmers, youth organizations, economic institutions as well as self-management organs and regional authorities.

Esteemed comrades, since the beginning of 1982 the principles of the economic reform, adopted by the Ninth Congress, have been implemented. We have undertaken a task the size of which has never been seen before.

The legal system of agriculture has been rebuilt. Organizational structures are being reshaped. A new distribution of expertise in industry has been introduced. Workers self-management has been granted significant rights. There is an expansion in the process of nationalizing planning on a national level and in individual regions. The general knowledge of society regarding agriculture has increased. The management cadre is acquiring a feeling of independence. Workers councils are strengthening their position. These are facts. The direction of change is so strong, so deeply imbedded in reality, that today we no longer have to assure people that there is no turning back from reform. This does not mean, however, that there is an uncritical attitude as far as specific solutions are concerned, for the process of implementing the reform is not yet finished.

New tasks are being born for the Economic Reform Commission, whose achievements hitherto deserve acknowledgement. We also count on the active participation in their implementation of the opinion-giving and advisory organs, socioprofessional organizations, research institutes, and scientific associations. The basic direction is the full activation of mechanisms that promote effectiveness. This will not be an easy process, nor one free from contradictions with the current interests of particular enterprises and socioprofessional groups. This process demands the sharpening of economic mechanisms also in the sphere of prices and the incomes of the population, the differentiation of the income situation of workers relative to their work input and the development abilities of enterprises relative to their effectiveness. This is an indispensible direction and the only chance, in perspective, for the whole country.

The effects hitherto are not pleasing. Many causes have contributed to this, such as not always correct systemic solutions that demanded corrections as they progressed and the lack -- for a variety of reasons -- of not following things to their logical conclusion in the execution of the accepted decisions. Enterprises sought excuses more often than effective, economic solutions. They also found allies a little too often for their standpoint in the founding organs, trade union and self-management organizations. The principle of the profitability of enterprises has to take on the force of an obligating practice. Special responsibility in this field rests on bank and financial institutions because of their legal rights. They should more effectively induce enterprises -- especially those whose crisis ability is threatened -- to undertake activities to make their financial situation healthy. Banks must more actively apply crisis policy as an instrument of economic pressure on the enterprise with low effectiveness and, on the other hand, as an instrument of preference for well-functioning economic units. In other words, they must take advantage of credit as a means of supporting structural changes.

A key matter for the functioning of the mechanisms of the reform is economic obligation. Effectiveness cannot be asked for, called forth with any mobilizing slogans. Historical experience teaches that effectiveness must also be forced. The increase of profitability will be supported by a hard, harder, than hitherto, financing of enterprises. This rule applies to everybody. It signifies that, without fulfilling the demands of effectiveness -- and they, in our situation, must be more severe from year to year -- the enterprise will not have more resources, neither for an increase in wage payments nor even for the most necessary investments or any other economic or social aims.

Enterprises which do not improve effectiveness, and even more so, those which are poorly managed, can not count on automatic help from the state budget, donations, relief, or exemptions from financial burdens. The argument of the importance of the enterprise for the economy, or region, can not be abused, neither can its past merits and achievements.

A firm finance policy also means closing chances for easy profit through discretional price increases for products and services or the use of a monopolistic market position. Increased profit must be earned, must be connected with savings and the size and quality of production. Hard financing demands hard parameters; this equally applies to prices and norms of financing. The paramenters must be an expression of objective relations and cannot be an object of negotiation; they can only be achieved by additional effort, better work organization, and greater enterprise. This constitutes their fundamental value.

Economic constraint does not conflict with the principles of socialism; on the contrary, it is a fundamental condition of the efficiency of socialism as an economic system. However, economic constraint has a political aspect. One must take into account that conflicts will occur in enterprises. In such cases the deciding criteria must be economic reasons, which are in the general social interest. The government counts on this stance being supported by party organizations, and understood by and having full cooperation from the entire trade union movement.

In order to increase efficiency of the economy to a greater degree, chances for concentration of forces and enterprises' means should be utilized in order to solve problems.

Based on economic premises, interbranch associations can be organized, along with production links, scientific and research units, or trade units. In order to realize large-scale undertakings, consortiums, companies, joint and mixed enterprises, and concerns can be set up. In view of the possibility of abuse of monopolistic positions at the time of economic imbalance, all proposals to combine enterprises and cooperatives into larger units should be under strict control.

It is with this purpose in mind that the government has submitted a bill to the Sejm to counteract monopolistic practices within the national economy. At the same time, much emphasis will be given to the development of medium and small enterprises in the socialized sector. This is because practice proves that they stand out by their capacity for operating in a dynamic way, by their flexibility in adapting to the changing requirements, and by speedily adopting modern production methods.

Work is underway to create formal legal and economic principles governing the way in which such enterprises can be set up and be made to function. The more the economy regains its balance, the more the distribution control of raw and other materials on the one hand and machines on the other are being curtailed, to be repealed at a definite point in time. The scope of contracts freely entered into between consumers and producers is also to be gradually expanded. Additional preferential treatment will be accorded to producers who make deliveries of cooperation elements within the framework of long-term contracts. We will also continue to limit the scope of distribution of consumer goods.

The responsibility of the self-management bodies and of the management cadres of enterprises must be enhanced within the process of the further improving reform -- the long-term orientation of economic development must gain the upper hand in no uncertain way. The government intends to strengthen the position of directors as chief initiators and organizers of development processes and of efficiency processes within the enterprise.

No system of cadre appraisal can exist without a system of appraising the performance of enterprises. No cadre policy can exist without a system of appraising the performance of management cadres. In accordance with the instructions of the 13th and 25th PZPR Central Committee plenary sessions, the government is working on introducing a system of work with cadres.

The powers of directors will be defined unequivocally; a unified system of appraising the results of work done by enterprises and directors, and linking current results with the long-term development goals will be introduced. With regard to this question, the government will submit to the Sejm detailed proposals for changes in the law.

Comrade delegates, the strengthening of the economic equilibrium and the curtailing of inflation constitutes an essential condition for implementing the principle of economic coercion and for enhancing the effectiveness of economic reform. In the past we failed to achieve satisfactory results in this field. Over the past few years, certain factors exerted a negative influence here, factors such as the necessity to service our debt, the unfavorable structure and low efficiency of investment processes, and the fact that the growth in wages has not been sufficiently tied to labor productivity.

Despite numerous efforts to curtail the financial appetite of our enterprises through, among other things, an increase in taxes and other financial dues, the planned expenditure is still being exceeded in the investments sphere. What is even worse, work is not done completely, while the transfer of projects for use is lagging behind.

As far as the sphere of remuneration is concerned, there is a continuing discrepancy between wages and labor productivity, the latter failing to keep pace with the former despite annual adjustments, tax measures and modifications to mechanisms.

Concerned with protecting the standard of living and -- let us not conceal this -- in view of the public sensitivity, we artificially impeded the introduction of balanced prices. As a result, the level of subsidies remains high. So-called cost prices predominate. It is all too easy -- in view of the lack of equilibrium and the absence of competition -- to transfer the increases in supply prices and in the prices paid for production means to production costs and the prices paid for the final product. All in all, the growing wages and growing production costs cause a further increase in prices, maintaining the inflationary spiral.

We are aware of the urgent necessity to curtail inflation and to achieve a balance between money in circulation and what is available on the market. We have presented numerous problems from this area for public consultation; we have discussed them with the trade unions and outstanding representatives of the academia. In this context, it must be clearly said that the elimination of inflation and the achievement of market equilibrium are not matters for government or Sejm decrees to take effect from such and such a day.

The government comprehensively directs its redoubled efforts to counteract inflation. The savings program, the changes in the investments policy, the further improvement of the mechanisms that govern enterprises' wages and incomes, the taxation policy, and the improvement in labor organization, among other things, are to serve this goal. The fiscal-market equilibrium requires parallel action in three areas: supply, prices, and incomes.

The proposals contained in the draft 5-year plan, submitted by the government, provide for an increase of some 16 percent in the supply of goods and services. Supplies of industrial goods should be increased by a further two points. The rate of increase in the supply of household goods, automatic washing machines, refrigerators and freezers, stereophonic radio sets, tape decks, crockery and furniture will be faster. Thus, the scale of the increase is not small. The quality of these goods will also improve.

In the sphere of foodstuffs it is planned to increase the consumption of the main products containing protein and fats and to change the structure of consumption in favor of vegetables and fruit and plant fats. Work is in progress on defining the conditions under which we can abandon the rationing of meat and its products. The acceleration of the development of services for the population is envisaged. The number of service centers will increase by 5,000. Special preference will be given, in accordance with social needs, to repair-construction, hygiene-sanitary, and domestic goods repair services. The process of providing people with telephone service will be accelerated; the list of individual subscribers will increase by 750,000 -- in other words, 40 percent more than in the past 5 year period.

The role of small-scale manufacturing will increase. A considerable growth in the supply of goods and services from this sector is planned; due in particular, to the better use of local reserves and the recovery of structural raw materials. New impetuses for the dynamic development of the socialized small-scale industry sector are created by the recently adopted joint resolution of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. In sum, the internal market will be better supplied from the point of view of quantity and quality of products and services. This will make it possible to increase the consumption fund by about 15 percent and in individual terms by an average of 1.5 to 2 percent per annum. Thus, there ought to be a gradual improvement in the living conditions.

The policy of retail prcies conducted in the past few years is designed to gradually restrict the general indicator for price increases while at the same time extending the sphere of monetary market equilibrium in individual sectors. With this end in mind, we will appply comprehensive anti-inflation activities and measures such as slowing down the increase in production costs, limiting unprofitable production, reducing subsidies, and applying equilibrium prices on a broader scale.

Changes in food prices in particular will be shaped according to the principles worked out during public consultations. We will see to it that there are rational ratios between food prices and procurement prices and the proper relation to the prices of industrial goods. We should not allow an increase in food subsidies. The result would be that the demand for food would increase above the possibility of satisfying it; it would promote wastefulness; it would decrease some farms' interest in production for their own needs. The size of planned supply sets the scale of possible increases in the real incomes of the population. This presents difficulties for an income policy: first, to maintain the ratio assumed in the plan between money incomes and market supplies; second, to ensure the motivating function of employees' incomes; third, to protect the economically weakest groups which cannot improve their living conditions. In the wages sphere, this means above all a closer link in every enterprise between wages and economic results.

The fundamental instrument for controlling wages is the system of taxing supernumerary wages and remunerations. It takes into account the varied operating conditions of economic units. The scope for individual relief and preference has been curtailed. The interest of enterprises inimproving financial results has been increased. We aim to apply the same rules to all units. We should not and cannot, on the wages issues, apply different yardsticks and assessments. Excessive pay increases, unjustified by results, must be negatively assessed everywhere in the same way. We will be carefully following the operation of the new system for controlling wages. If need be, we will introduce essential changes.

In the sphere cf shaping the motivational wages and benefits policy, an important role should be played by collective labor agreements.

The government and the trade unions have devoted much attention to shaping a collective agreement model so as to satisfy the expectations of working people and the needs of the reformed economy. The role of the collective agreements -- one of the important sources of the Labor Law -- is above all to have a bearing on the creation of proper wage relations between professions and jobs in individual branches and on an interbranch level.

This goal can be pursued by a method of evaluating labor as a tool which helps to specify a wage model for posts and professions and a rational direction for wage processes. Collective agreements should be correlated with a wage and benefits policy. At the same time they should not hamper enterprises in creating their own wage system based on incentives. The scale of funds for wages can be exclusively decided by the results of self-financing enterprises. We shall aim for the rules of factory wage systems and the principles of creating collective agreements to constitute the composite whole. Wage expenditure in the nonproductive sphere seriously affects the total wage increase in the socialized economy. This results from the considerable increase in employment, especially in health service and education, and the so-called fixed pay scales which prevail there.

Expenditure on old age and other pensions will also increase considerably. The number of old age pensioners and retired people will increase by 1 million. All old age and other pensions have been considered in the light of current values. In the current year we have also begun to gradually eliminate the so-called old portfolio. The prognosis for the supply of goods and services and the shaping of incomes indicates that despite the stabilization of real wages in the first years of the 5-year period a balance between incomes and expenditure in 1986-90 will not be achieved as planned. We must also recall that we are entering the current 5-year period with a considerable goods deficit from the previous period.

Thus, to achieve a balance the population's income must be adapted to the possibilities of supplying the market. From this point of view the government considers it particularly necesary: first, to rationalize employment in the nonproductive sphere and in state administration; second, to verify the principles of so-called fixed pay and income; third, not to compensate increases in the cost of living which result from the price increase of some goods, such as alcoholic drinks and tobacco; to curtail subsidies for financing investments in the nonproductive sphere; and to reduce budget expenditures at all levels. Most of these issues are not purely economic, and the ways of solving them are of great social significance.

Some of the solutions, looking in the short term, will not make the authorities popular. On the contrary, they might be taken the wrong way and elicit tension. Looking in longer perspective, however, they will bring positive effects for balancing the economy and the correct functioning of the goods and money categories and economic mechanisms.

Esteemed comrade delegates, the rational usage of work resources is a problem which, from the social and economic point of view demands especially penetrating consideration. In the years 1986-90 we can expect the smallest growth in the productive age group for many years. This circumstance can partly be offset by better professional training for youth starting work, and a beneficial age structure of those in employment. In the total working people, we have a greater number of young people than in many other countries. Social considerations have caused a significant increase of employment in education and health protection. In these economic spheres the growth in employment will about two-thirds; the productive sphere can thus only count on one-third of this growth.

In the main departments, and also in industry and building, employment will not increase. The growth of production will have to be attained solely through increasing productivity. However, these difficulties cannot justify the organizational and productive inability of the management of many enterprises. In the current 5-year period technical equipment will decisively improve, which will allow a reduction in labor intensity in the productive process and an increase in productivity.

The analysis of the exploitation of work reserves reveals many worrying phenomena. Over 250,000 workers voluntarily leave their jobs each year; the fluctuation of cadres is excessive. It negatively influences the quality of products and services produced, and causes wage demoralization among workers and the disintegration of motivation. Many irregularities are manifest in the sphere of sick leave. It is a little too easy to acquire paid sick leave not always justified by the facts. On average, time actually worked does not exceed 30 hours per week.

In order to counteract bad work organization and nonfunctional organizational structures of administrational and bureaucratic overgrowth, we are undertaking, on the initiative of our Party Central Committee, a universal attestation of organizational structures and work posts within the production sphere and the nonproduction sphere, including central and territorial administration. The aims which are to be served by the attestation were yesterday extensively submitted by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee. Without delay, the government will undertake to prepare the appropriate executive documents and organizational and personnel proposals, thereby initiating the attestation process, and making use of the experiences gained from preparatory work already conducted.

The possibilities for improving the situation should be sought in new forms of work organization, releasing initiative and people's enterprise, for example, work teams for labor and remuneration systems, partnership groups, and task teams. Until now, these forms have been exploited and popularized in too narrow a sphere. This is one of the first priority aims of enterprise management personnel. We will be aiding their universal application through organizational assistance and through the appropriate system of incentives.

Changes in labor law will also be necessary. The Code Commission has prepared comprehensive proposals. They take into account the new requirements brought in by the economic reform, particularly the principles of independence and self-financing by enterprises. They serve the consolidation of professional discipline. The government treats the intensification of disciplinary requirements as an imperative element in the shaping of working attitudes, and as the principle condition for an improvement in efficiency.

Esteemed delegates, the most urgent social needs at the current stage of development were extensively presented in the Central Committee report. The government will ensure their comprehensive and prompt fulfillment. In the course of discussions over the party program and the theses to the 10th congress, solving the housing issue was universally given top priority among social aims. It is frequently presented in dramatic terms. The current state and the prospects for improvement are presented in an especially critical light.

Objectively the housing situation of the population varies greatly. There are approximately 113 households per 100 dwellings. About one-quarter of the country's population lives in conditions where there is at most one person per room. There are no homeless people in our country. There is no need for billeting anybody through administrative measures.

The public perception is, however, burdened by the existence of a housing waiting list running into years and the unresolved problem of 300,000-350,000 families living in the worst conditions. There are nearly 3 million members and candidate members registered in housing cooperatives, more than half of whom have paid their full contribution. The length of the waiting list, however, cannot be the only determinant of requirements. Besides those with urgent needs, it also includes children who will require separate housing in 10 or even 20 years. The action program adopted by the government on the basis of suggestions and proposals of the FRON, the OPZZ and the Housing Council takes this gradation into consideration. In the current 5-year period it envisages parallel action in three directions:

1. The construction of approximately 1.05-1.15 million new dwellings. Even if we consider the increase in new households and the loss of old stock, there will be a clear improvement in meeting the most urgent outstanding requirements.

2. The modernization of approximately 900,000 old dwellings. This means almost doubling the volume of refurbishment as compared to the previous 5-year period.

The elaboration of new official, legal and tax solutions facilitating and speeding-up exchange and improving the principles of housing allocation. It is estimated that improvement in the situation of several hundred thousand families can be attained through exchanges. These issues are already being dealt with; some of them have already been prepared, and others will be presented for acceptance in the immediate future.

Efforts of the economy cannot be judged merely from the magnitude of the outlays assigned directly to housing construction. Housing construction begins in quarries, steelworks, metallurgical and chemical enterprises, in the entire economy working for the construction industry. Comrade Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Warsaw Committee, spoke of this before we recessed for lunch. Such is the range and scale of the required collaborative ties. One should also add outlays for the provision of utilities, the construction of heating facilities, power and gas mains, social infrastructure, for the development of the building materials and products industry and for the development of contractor enterprises' potential.

The interdependences in this sphere can be illustrated by the fact that the building of each dwelling now requires the consumption each year of energy equivalent to eight metric tons of coal. This example proves that the barriers to the development of housing construction are of an objective nature to a considerable extent. We shall overcome them by introducing modern economical construction and exploitation techniques and by streamlining the programming and design of housing investment projects. The foundations will be created for the structural-qualitative reconstruction of industries supplying the construction industry with the necessary modern materials and products starting with site preparation and ending with the fitting out of dwellings.

Outlays for the development of the construction materials industry will increase by more than 90 percent compared with the past 5-year period. In this way the conditions will arise for considerably increasing the size of housing construction in following years and for ensuring a level of 300,000 newly built dwellings annually at the start of the 1990's.

Considerable savings will also be gained by eliminating subjective conditions, by improving the organization of discipline at building sites, by shortening investment cycles and by exploiting simple reserves, which are still considerable.

While on the subject of solving the problem, one cannot pass over in silence the matter of the size of expenditure needed to obtain a dwelling and to run it in a family budget. There is a real disproportion here between the position of a dwelling in the hierarchy of needs and in the hierarchy of expenditure. In the past few years the relative size of the housing deposit has decreased considerably. In 1970 the deposit for a dwelling covering an area of 50 square meters was more than the equivalent of an average 12-month salary in the socialized economy. At present it has decreased to an average 6-month wage. Among the individual kinds of savings, housing deposits are only in fourth place behind, among others, saving for cars. Contrary to current opinion, the participation of citizens in the costs of obtaining a dwelling is as a rule not great. Last year the cost of a dwelling with a floor space of 50 square meters came to about Z12.5 million. The deposit of a user of a dwelling belonging to a housing cooperative only amounts to 10 percent of this sum as soon as he moves in. The annual subsidies for the housing economy at present amount to about Z300 billion and are more than three times higher than all housing deposits. Such proportions in the division of expenditure between the state budget and the budgets of households cannot be maintained. Everyone, apart from the poorest families, who wishes to obtain a dwelling or improve his standards must be prepared to contribute more to the cost of constructing and running dwellings.

They will therefore have to make a conscious choice, at the expense of savings or giving up other consumer goals. This will, in any case, be a transfer of that choice from the state level to the level of the citizen and his family. By financing almost the whole cost of housing construction from the budget, we curtail the possibility of using those means for other areas of public consumption, such as for the construction and maintenance of schools and hospitals. The rule "something for something" applies both to the home and the state budget. Insofar as this direction gains the political approval of the congress, the government will propose changes in the principles of financing, including giving credits and managing dwellings, aimed at an increase in the share of the population's financial means in the entirety of expenditures for this purpose.

Esteemed comrades, the main problems in health protection derive from the current demographic situation and also the threats created by the technical civilization, urbanization and the life-style of the population. We note a whole series of achievements in solving them. We are successfully carrying out preventative and curative treatment of serious infectious diseases, the majority of which are under control. The infant mortality rate continues to fall as a result of priority treatment for mothers and children. The most serious health problems at present include the increase in circulatory diseases, cancers, traumas and poisonings. They are the main causes of as many as 75 percent of deaths. The excessively high death-rate for men of production age is a worrying phenomenon. The reasons for this are not precisely known. On the recommendation of the Population Commission, the government has earmarked funds for research into determining the nature of the problem and preventative measures. General prophylactic activity involving the whole of society is of particular significance for effective health protection. The solution of these health problems requires intensified measures in the sphere of environmental protection, an improvement in working conditions; increased production of sanitary goods; an effective fight against alcoholism, smoking, and unfortunately, drug addition. This is the obligation of the health service. It is also an important task for educational establishments, for the mass information and propaganda media, for workplaces and public institutions, and also for upbringing in the family. The operation of basic health protection will be improved and its accessibility in one's place of residence gradually assured. This will relieve the ambulance service and specialized medicine of a burden.

Rehabilitation treatment will be expanded, enabling people who have been disabled to have the same possibility of returning to professional and social activity.

Cadre and material resources of health service will be increased. In 1986-90 it is expected that due to considerable investment outlays, hospitals with 25,000 new beds will be commissioned. Furthermore, 8,000 places in social care homes will be created. The network of clinics and health centers will be expanded and partly renewed. The number of doctors in Poland will be considerably increased. Production of home medical apparatus will increase by about 30 percent, alleviating the most urgent needs.

The government has approved the program for accelerating the development of the pharmaceutical industry. We decided on this issue several days ago. As the program is implemented, the supply of medicines will improve by developing domestic production and by importing them. It should be remembered that 54 percent of medicines is today being supplied free of charge. This increases the demand, which is not always justified. It seems proper to consider the introduction of payment for some medications and medicines, simultaneously compensating citizens for the cost. The organization of health service and social care will be improved. The grounds for action in this field will be the prepared laws on health service, medical professions and social care.

Improving the nation's health is closely linked with the use of free time, particularly with conditions of recreation. An essential role in this sphere is being played by physical culture and tourism. The government will support the activity of the trade union movement, the youth movement and social organizations in the sphere of physical culture, tourism and recreation. Estimates indicate that with better use of the existing holiday centers alone about 1 million persons more would be able to rest every year. Particular help will be given in the organization of cheap, mass forms of physical culture and of qualified tourism with rich educational and ideological values.

Esteemed comrades, the assessment of the state of the environment, carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ninth PZPR Congress, has shown the extent of neglect. The program worked out on this basis, and accepted by the government, sketched the necessary directions of activity. We have given particular priority in socioeconomic policy to the matter of environmental protection. Despite the exceptionally difficult circumstances and the urgency of many other needs in the years 1981-85, spending on this aim was doubled. Government participation in the whole of the investment program grew; together with the water economy, investment currently comes to over 7 percent. The activities undertaken brought improvements in certain sectors. In others, however, the braking of detrimental processes was not in fact able to undo the negative effects accumulated over many years. Next to issuing new legal provisions, increasing payments for use of the environment, and also fines for polluting water, the air and the soil, the formation of an industry producing protection equipment, and constructing many costly sewage purification plans and water resorvoirs becomes indispensible.

In the draft program it is envisaged in the years 1986-90 to allocate Z800 billion for the protection of this natural environment and the water economy. Despite such a significant investment effort, we are only putting a brake on the processes of environmental degradation. In the next 5-year periods, however, even if we only maintain the level of investment, their collective effort will bring a qualitative change. In the period of the next few years the quality of surface and underground waters will improve. Sewage purification plants will be constructed in the larger cities and also in large enterprises, among others, in the Lenin Foundry in Nowa Huta the chemical works in Oswiecim, and the Azoty fertilizer works in Kedzierzyn.

The supply of water to the population of towns and cities and industry will improve, especially on the territories where there is currently still a shortage. This will result from increasing the capacity of existing water reservoirs and building new ones. The antiflood protection and river regulation program will be implemented. New technical installations, mainly in power stations and electrothermal heating plants, will limit sulphur dioxide emissions. All industrial and communal investments must fulfill the demands associated with environmental protection. Increased investments for these goals are indispensible, but they are enormous. for instance, in building an electrothermal power station, just taking the sulphur out of fumes increases the investment by around 50 percent. As practice teaches, this is still many times cheaper than later remedying of damage.

Regulations obliging industrial enterprises and city authorities to remove existing inadequacies and the causes of environmental pollution will be tightened. Legal and financial rigors will become more severe. We are convinced that such action corresponds to social needs, that it is currently a necessity. Such a necessity can also mean, in especially drastic cases, the closing of enterprises which badly harm the environment, or which lack technical possibilities for the removal of the reasons for poisoning the atmosphere, water and soil.

In such an instance we must even submit to a temporary lack of goods and products provided by these enterprises. We will continue actions for the defense of areas of particular natural value. New national parks will be created, increasing their overall land area to almost 200,000 hectares. An increase in afforestation is envisaged, as is an increase in cultivation and protection measures and a cleanup of forests. Environmental protection is the main issue of the spatial consultation, a plan which encompasses the next 30 to 40 years. The plan for the country's husbandry aims at a harmonious teaming up of the present economy with resources to be used by future generations of Poles. It forms the basis of a favorable course for the process of nature's self-renewal, and for the rational use of the scant resources of water, of the most agriculturally productive soils, and of raw mineral deposits.

Esteemed comrades, in the socioeconomic policy of 1981-85 we undertook the task of the social protection of population groups living in the most difficult material conditions, among them particularly, some retirees and pensioners. This policy will be continued in the present 5-year period. An improvement in the living standard of retirees and pensioners will be ensured by an annual revalorization of pension and retirement benefits, and the (?gradual) abolition of the old pension scheme. The first stage of this revalorization, as is already known, will take place on 1 September this year. For retirees and pensioners who are capable of improving their financial situation by taking up paid work, conditions will be created for supplementing pensions or retirement benefits through incomes from work, and until they temporarily give up pension and retirement benefits and return to professional activity. Through an increase in pension benefits, linked to the years spent in employment and other motivating actions, we will influence people to extend their professional careers in full-time employment, especially in those professions where there is a shortage of manpower.

The employment of invalids and those who are partially disabled is another matter. Of (?3.6) million such people only 23 percent at present work professionally. Many of them do not work, for there are no jobs to suit them, whereas not only can they work but, in fact, they should, in order to regain their ability, to return to normal life, and to confirm their feeling of usefulness in society and their own value. It is therefore necessary to expand more swiftly a disabled people's cooperative. In production enterprises there will be -- on a more wide-ranging scale -- areas of protected work.

Social benefits will continue to be the source of supplementing family income, particularly in families which have many children or which find themselves in the most difficult financial conditions.

The system of social insurances will be gradually put in order. The main thing is to prevent the irrational expenditure of means, their excessive dispersion and to counteract professional deactivation. The scant means available must reach those who are in greatest need. In accordance with a decision included in a Central Committee report, the government will prepare, in time for the second national conference of delegates, a comprehensive program of changes in the system of social benefits.

Esteemed comrades, demographic conditions necessitate the building of new schools and kindergardens, and securing teaching cadres. The estimated needs for this, taking into account the inviolability of other elements of the educational process -- such as the the length of time education should continue, the tasks of teachers and the program concept -- are enormous. In order to cope with this it is envisaged to increase funds for education from the national income. In this 5-year period, with the help of the national action for helping schools, we will hand over for use about 24,000 units in which classes can be held. This will not entirely satisfy needs. However, in the next 5-year period, in accordance with the demographic forecast, the demand for places in schools will decrease significantly. For this present, difficult period, it is therefore essential to seek other ways to improve the work efficiency of schools and educational centers. Among these one should, first and foremost, consider the task of intensifying the educational process which could create possibilities for shortening the time needed for education. This would have a significant influence on the improvement of the situation as a whole on the job market and on the decrease in the need for teaching cadres, and would cause a reduction in the pressure for investment projects. Successively, and in accordance with the cadre possibilities and the state of textbook supplies, a programmatic reform will be introduced in secondary and higher-level schools. Parallel to this, work will proceed on the formulation of long-range directions in the development of the educational system. The upbringing activity will be intensified, both in the classroom and in school activities outside the classroom.

The main direction will be the concentration of upbringing activities that will shape among the young an attitude of support for socialist ideology, of patriotism, and of a regard for work and social discipline. This needs a proper choice of teaching content, the development of forms and teaching methods, and an expansion of the range of work carried out with the young, under the direction and the control of the school.

The expanded tasks of schools and educational establishments, the modernization of the program, the introduction of computer studies, [word indistinct] and the introduction of pedagogical innovations mean that it is essential to consider a change in the working conditions and principles of remuneration for teaching cadres. The government proposes to present -- after consultations with the Union of Polish teachers -- a proposal for such changes which would assume a proportional increase in educational and upbringing duties and wages. This would greatly influence a decrease in the need to find new teachers. The intensification of the didactic and upbringing process and the increase in social efficiency are the main tasks of higher education.

The speeding up of scientific and technological progress requires the expansion of training of cadres for new fields such as electronics, data processing, robotization and biotechnology. Stricter discipline will be applied in the progress of studies that will contribute to efficiency of teaching and to promptness in completing courses.

Great stress will be laid on increasing the upbringing functions of higher schools. There is the need for greater help in entry-exam preparation for our youth from worker and peasant millieux, as the social structure of successful candidates is still unsatisfactory.

The government has created conditions for wide participation of higher-school employees in central research and development programs and in government orders. In the current 5-year period, higher schools will coordinate 52 central programs of basic research and 10 central research and development programs.

Esteemed comrades, it is a leading task of the state's cultural policy to expand accessibility to culture and to create conditions for the development of creative work of high ideological and artistic values. In spite of the progress achieved in artistic and popularizing activity, there exists an urgent need to look for various forms of expansion. Unfavorable differentiation in attendance at cultural activities conditioned by the place of residence or work, age group, or by a network of cultural establishments in a given region should decrease in 1986-90. In the wake of limited possibilities for a quantitative increase of cultural establishments, their programmatic activity is of particular importance, as well as their catchment range and standard. We are undertaking resolute actions to avoid the improper allocation of funds as to worthless publications and to bad plays and shows. Legal and financial possibilities as provided by adopted resolutions will be used to achieve this goal. This subject was also spoken about in yesterday's and today's discussion. Factory-level cultural activity complements professional establishments. It is considered an important factor in workforce integration, together with folk and nonprofessional creativity. Better conditions will be secured for this movement, which aims at cultivating and developing national traditions.

The cultural education of the young generation will become a sphere of action efforts by all involved ministries, institutions and organizations. A program for the esthetic upbringing of children and young people has been drafted. Its implementation ought to create the possibilities for forming the habit of participation in culture by pupils in all types of school, particularly rural and vocational schools.

In 1983-85, publication output increased to 6 books per person. The resolution of the Ninth Congress on markedly increasing the production of books was implemented. This task was achieved despite tremendous supply problems and outlays, which were more modest than planned, for maintaining the efficiency of the printing industry. The necessary decisions were adopted on the modernization and reconstruction of the printing industry in the 1986-90 period. The implementatin of this plan will make it possible to publish in 1990 from 300-310 million copies of books.

Construction of the National Library will be continued. The government will ensure the allocation of the necessary financial resources so that the library is fully prepared for the tasks it is to fulfill. The National Theater will be rebuilt and fully modernized, and the expansion of the National Museum in Krakow will be completed. Considerable resources will continue to be allocated for the maintenance and renovation of cultural momuments. We are banking on enterprises, social organizations and institutions, and private users playing a broader part in this matter. At the same time legal-organizational solutions which promote these activities will be improved. The principle of consultation over the draft plans for cultural activity with creative associations will be continued. The National Council of Culture, which enjoys great prestige and which started a new term of office 3 weeks ago, will continue to be the government's main advisory and opinion-forming organ.

Esteemed comrade delegates, the achievement of the planned economic and social aims requires strengthening the state organism and improving the work of its apparatus. We can see three main directions in the implementation of this general task: First, an improvement in the law; second, further transformations in the structure of supreme and central organs of the state administration, and third, improvement in the methods of style of work of the administration. The active legal-creative work done in the past few years has been the reason why the conditions for the gradual stabilization of the law have arisen. Main attention will thus be focused on filling gaps and removing inconsistencies, on the strict implementation of adopted solutions, and also on the popularization of the law in society.

After the Ninth Congress, considerable changes we made in the structure of the supreme and central state administrative bodies. The number of ministries was cut. The scope of their powers was changed. Operational methods were streamlined. The government is currently working on the announced speech by the first secretary of the Central Committee -- the third stage of the changes in the structure of the central state administration. Their essence will be the aim to strengthen a uniform, coherent government policy. The organizational structures of the center must fully comply with the requirements of integrated activity. The operation of the administration still has many shortcomings. Public opinion is shocked by cases of dishonesty and bureaucratism. The government will eliminate all signs of improper activity by state administrative offices. Too many formalized requirements have accumulated: enclosures, duplicates, certificates. The objective reasons for difficulties arising in their work will also be removed. We are paying a great deal of attention to the quality of state cadres. The criteria for selection for service in the administration have been raised. Cadre reviews are being made. Observance of the code of practice for administrative officials is being more and more strictly enforced.

An important trend of activity is the strengthening of public order and social discipline. In the light of the report by the Committee for Observance of the Law, Public Order and Social Discipline, the Council of Ministers instructed its organs to implement a comprehensive program of measures to promote combatting the causes of social ills. The implementation of acts aimed at particularly dangerous sources of pathology has been put under intensified control. The measures undertaken are centered around strengthening professional discipline, counteracting neglect of employee obligations, and abandoning the improper use of working hours. Particular attention is being paid to the fight against alcoholism, drug addiction, and social parasitism.

Attention is also being paid to speculation, bribery, dishonest enrichment and tax abuses, which are manifest particularly strongly in the nonagricultural private sector. The appropriate legal acts and organizational intentions to prevent this are being prepared. The steps proposed also encompass preventive and educational undertakings, particularly in relation to the young generation of Poles. The government intends to increase the number of superintendents' youth work centers, diagnostic and consultative centers, and the number of psychologists, teachers and doctors employed by them.

A strong emphasis will be placed upon ensuring a feeling of order and security for citizens. Manifestations of the development of hooliganism and vandalism will be strongly combatted. In this sphere, we are expecting a great deal from the cooperation of society with the militia and security service bodies, who, up to now, have devoted much attention to this problem. We will be creating a climate of condemnation for the perpetrators of crimes and transgressions, as in concrete instances. It must be emphasized that for the effective struggle with social pathology, it is not only necessary to remove the effects, but above all to remove the causes.

The anticipated results may be achieved only by linking activity in aid of balancing the economy and the efficient functioning of its mechanisms with the wide current of educational work, social preventive treatment and disciplinary actions. This method of conceptualizing the problem lies within the government's intentions.

Esteemed comrade delegates, the program and directions of activity presented result from a comprehensive analysis of our country's developmental capabilities as well as of the most urgent social needs and expectations. This is a realistic program, formulated with regard to economic principles and without fantasties. In the government's conviction it creates the chance of favorable and lasting development for Poland. It is also a difficult program, demanding economic reconstruction and changes in social consciousness. Its successful implementation demands positive and disciplined actions in every sphere.

Two elements will decide on the success of the outlined concept -- consistency in its realization, and wide social support. Both of these elements have their source in the strength of the party, in its will to transform the present and create the new reality, in fulfilling the role of the leading force of the nation. The preelection campaign brought many achievements. It contributed to the formulation of the party's stance in relation to fundamental issues deciding upon the country's development prospects, upon Poland's international position, and upon solving social problems.

The creative character of this discussion, the full involvement of all party cells and all its members, allows me to express the conviction that the strength, perseverance, social energy and support needed to follow the formulated concept through to the end will not be lacking. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Stoph Addresses Congress

LD302234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Adress by Willy Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 10th PZPR Congress in the Hall of Congresses in the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live, in German with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] Dear congress delegates: It is with great joy that I convey to the 10th PZPR Congress fraternal greeetings from the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, comrade Erich Honecker, and from the communists and people of the GDR. [applause]

Throughout the years, in good and bad moments, GDR communists have always stood solidly behind the Polish Communists and their struggle for a new socialist Poland. As friends and neighbors we are gladdened by the fact that the PZPR is coming to its 10th Congress strengthened in its ranks and with a feeeling of stronger ties with the working people. A strong Polish People's Republic under the guidance of its Marxist-Leninist party is a prop and support for us in molding a developed socialist society on German soil.

The Central Committee Political Report and your discussion, dear comrade delegates, defined Poland's future socialist path. We are profoundly convinced that your congress will prepare and adopt the resolutions necessary for this. In implementing these resolutions we wish you strength and success from the bottom of our hearts.

In the spirit of the 11th SED Congress, we want to assure you that our party, our state, our nation will continue to stand at your side, and we will develop and strengthen our close cooperation with the PZPR and People's Poland, characterized by trust and mutual, disinterested help.

Dear comrades, both our parties and our states are deeply interested in the peaceful development of the international situation, and in promoting social progress in our countries; we are doing everything to make an active contribution to (?restoring a healthy) world situation. The imperialist arms spiral and the measures by the United States toward the militarization of space, the policy of confrontation and lack of respect for the interests and rights of nations threaten world peace as never before. The question is being asked everywhere: Is this dangerous development, this slide in the direction of uncontrolled confrontation irreversible? We, the socialist states, can answer: The present situation dictates that we rethink the issues of armaments and security; the coexistence of nations on this earth of ours is the only one we have. It dictates that determined action be taken without delay. Today no state can guarantee its security at the expense of other states.

At the recent meeting in Budapest, the Warsaw Pact again pointed out a possible direction for all nations to be freed from the specter of world conflagration. The concept worked out there creates a new chance for peace, linking the bold proposals made by the Soviet Union at the beginning of this year, which speak of entering the third millenium without nuclear weapons, with a proposal to agree on considerable reductions in armed forces and conventional weapons. Those proposals were brought up again by Comrade Gorbachev at this congress. The countries of our community come out in favor of respecting the security interests of all nations. They come out in favor of basing the coexistence of nations on load-bearing, lasting foundations.

More and more people expect and demand that the United States and NATO turn back from their adventurist course. Reason and realism must gain the upper hand in the intertests of the life of mankind. In close union with the USSR, People's Poland, and other fraternal states, the GDR actively works in the interests of a businesslike dialogue, peaceful coexistence, and constructive cooperation among states with different social systems so as to improve the situation in Europe and the world. It is also through our efforts, aimed at achieving normal and equal relations with the FRG, that we are doing all we can to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil.

[applause]

We expect that the FRG Government will reassess its participation in the arms race that the United States is pursuing on earth and in space. The intensified arms race and confrontation are just as incompatible with the peace and security of nations as the revanchist and pan-Germanic pipedreams. It is the highest imperative of the German state of workers and peasants to facilitate the process of strengthening citizens' well-being and prosperity through a fruitful shaping of a developed socialist society. The stronger socialism becomes, the more durable peace is. This has become the leading slogan of our country's working people over the past months, and has become the sign of the 11th SED Congress and the elections to the social representative organs. The activities of the people, elevated to the rank of our program through the resolutions of our 11th Congress, have as their aim the ensurance of the further dynamic growth of an efficient national economy through comprehensive intensification of production and utilization of an accelerated development of science and technology for economic purposes.

By 1990 we intend to increase the national income to reach the level of 124-126 percent: 90 percent of this growth is to be achieved through enhancing labor productivity.

As for crop production, we envisage stabilization and a further increase in harvest yields. In this manner, favorable preconditions are being created for a planned raising of the material and cultural life of the population. We will continue the housing construction program, a key provision of our social policy; we envisage the building or modernization of more than 1 million apartments.

Close cooperation with other socialist community states, above all in the implementation of bilateral and multilateral long-term scientific, technological, and production cooperation programs up until the year 2000, is of fundamental importance for a stable development of our state. A program of this kind was signed in December last year by the leaders, our comrades Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski. We are proud of the high level of our friendly relations with the Polish People's Republic; under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties they develop in a planned and directed way. The close cooperation, based on trust among Communists on all levels; the intensive exchange of experiences; and the partner-like relations between districts and voivodships and ending with works party organizations are of exceptional value. Hundreds of thousands of working people in industry and agriculture, engineers and artistic communities, and, above all, the young citizens of our countries -- all of them take part in creating our friendship.

This year, the number of girls and young men who, since 1983, have been taking part in youth exchanges, will reach the figure of almost 1 million. How farsighted were the words of our unforgettable Ernst Thaelmann addressed to German and Polish workers in Zabrze in July 1932. He said then: We, proletarians, irrespective of whether we are Germans or Poles, are united by all that is great and alive in our class, our struggle to liberate ourselves from the capitalist yoke and imperialist slavery so as to attain a socialist victory.

The people's power and socialism have indeed become that which unites, which has broken hatred and discord forever. A live, unbreakable ribbon of friendship and cooperation, uniting both shores of the Odra and Nysa, has been woven from a million threads. Our party will do everything toward further universal consolidation of our fraternal relations.

Long live the alliance between the SED and the PZPR. [applause] Long live friendship between our people. Long live socialism. [applause]

Lenart Addresses Congress

LD302243 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1623 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw; Lenart in vernacular with superimposed Polish translation -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, dear Polish friends, comrades: I would like to express sincere joy at the fact that I can convey warm party greetings from the CPCA Central Committee, from the working people of my homeland, together with wishes for successful deliberations to the delegates of the 10th PZPR Congress, to the whole of your party and the nation of the Polish People's Republic. [applause]

As your neighbors and good friends we have a lively interest in the development of the situation in Poland.

Together with you, we exprience successes and difficulties on the road to building a new society. We know well what a difficult road has been traversed by the PZPR since its Ninth Extraodinary Congress 5 years ago; It faced a complex struggle against counterrevolutionary forces and for the consolidation of social life. The balance shows that you have achieved considerable successes in overcoming the consequences of the economic and political crisis at the beginning of the eighties, that you have prepared the ground for entering a new stage. We are glad that you have achieved these results despite all the actions by internal and external enemies, in particular, the United States. This bears witness to the PZPR's growth in activeness and force of attraction, to the consolidation of socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

The precongress discussion on the draft party program, the critical and open nature of the PZPR Central Committee report, delivered by its first secretary, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the congress discussion convincingly show that you are satisfied with what has already been achieved, that you are moving more and more quickly and consistently along the road of socialist renewal. Inspired by the 27th CPSU Congress, like us in the CPCZ, you are geared in your program assumptions to accelerating socioeconomic development.

Our attention was drawn by the stress you lay on the country's socioeconomic development in the immediate years ahead and in the long term. We assess highly the fact that your party has outlined bold tasks for society, achieving 70-percent increase in the national income and about a 50 percent increase in individual consumption by the year 2000. We wish you, dear friends, many successes on the road you have embarked on, the road of renewal and accelerated development, of intensification and increased quality of work, the road of scientific development and the introduction of new technology.

The 17th CPCZ Congress also adopted resolutions of great significance for the further and universal development of our country up to the year 2000. In the current 5-year period we estimate an annual average growth in the national income of 3 and 1/2 percent. Up to the end of the century it should increase by at least two-thirds and individual consumption by 50 percent. The strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development, which we consider an essential achievement of our congress, is extremely ambitious: For the very first time in the history of the construction of socialism, in 1986-90 the our country's growth in national income is to excede the growth in industrial production. We have allocated ourselves these tasks with the full awareness that there is no road other than economic intensification.

While realizing this we are struggling against inertia and conservatism, which appear most of all in management. We are determined to realize the new tasks. That is why we are creating conditions for a (?good) start everywhere and for actively tackling these difficult goals. At the same time we are intensifying the struggle against all negative social phenomena. We consider the adaption of the whole spectrum of the party's methods and style of work to the level of current requirements a significant precondition for implementing our plans.

We also have higher demands of the leading cadres. We are perfecting all of our cadres in all individual stages of management. We are deepening criticism and self-criticism, striving to increase the effectiveness of party work among the broad masses of society. We are trying to perfect the functions of the state and strengthen the elements of self-management, in particular of people's councils, social organizations, and work forces. We shall not, however, reach the planned goals without cooperation with the Soviet Union, with the Polish People's Republic, and with our countries of the socialist community.

Traditional friendship and cooperation were born in the fire of the joint struggle against facism, deepened in the struggle for the victory of socialism, and are developing today in universal cooperation. A new impulse for the development of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation was given by the results of the recent friendly meeting of the our leaders, Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

It also includes a long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with the year of 2000, based on the assumption of the comprehensive CEMA program. In order to achieve a growth in effectiveness it is of fundamental importance that cooperation, specialization, and joint investment increase. Traditional and successful cooperation in our heavy machinery plant at Martin with the Ursus works is continuing. Czechoslovakia wants to continue its participation in developing the extraction of sulphur and hard coal in Poland, in the production of graphite electrodes and electrical equipment, and in the development of other branches of benefit for both countries.

In the current year mutual trade exchange will reach the highest volume in the postwar period. During the next 5 years it is to increase by 40 percent compared with the previous 5-year period. There is a favorable development of contacts between our fraternal parties, state bodies, and social organizations. We have also noted some progress in direct cooperation between regions. This cooperation is an important tool for the development and improvement of socialist societies in our countries. We are very pleased with the exemplary cooperation between the Ostrava and Katowice metallurgists and miners, which secures for both partners regular and effective production and extraction and the utilization of the latest scientific achievements.

Today we are aware that merely friendly visits by delegations are not enough. One has to search for new effective forms that bring concrete results favorable for the development of the whole socialist community.

Our countries also have common interests in the area of foreign policy. On the grounds of historical experience we base ourselves on mutual alliance within the Warsaw Pact which, thanks to the Soviet Union, constitutes the guarantee of peace and stability in Europe. Like all peaceful forces of the world we are also concerned about the dangerous course of U.S. imperialism. U.S. militaristic circles and reactionary forces in NATO striving for world supremacy are intensifying a hectic rearmament and transfering them into space, threatening Europe with missiles and chemical weapons.

In the interest of humanity we are fighting against this dangerous policy, giving active support to disarmament proposals -- first of all for a halt to nuclear arms tests. With the SED and the SPD we are striving for the formation of a zone free of chemical weapons.

We do not look silently on provocations by those inheritors of fascism who call for a revision of European borders, nor to official support for revisionism by the FRG's ruling circles, which in this way negate their eastern policy.

These trends undermine the foundations of security in Europe and deserve our unequivocal condemnation. We assess highly the Soviet Union's principled peaceful foreign policy, which seeks any possibilities for halting and reversing the dangerous development of the situation in Europe and in the world. The Czechoslovak community fully supports the policy of the leadership of the CPSU, of the Soviet state, and of Comrade Gorbachev. It approves the results of the Warsaw Pact's recent Political Consultative Committee meeting in Budapest.

The program of reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe that was mapped out at the meeting constitutes an organic part of the entire complex of disarmament and peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, which seek to prevent the danger of the annihilation of human civilization. We are convinced that by joint efforts we can reverse the threat and reactivate the policy of detente.

Comrades, in conclusion I would like to wish the Communists, the working class, and the entire Polish people success in the implementation of the 10th Congress resolutions, in the further consolidation of socialist Poland, in our common struggle for peace, socialism, and social progress [applause]

Long live the PZPR; long live the unbreakable fighting alliance of the CPCZ and PZPR; long live the joint friendship with our liberator and protector, the Soviet Union. [applause] Long live peace and socialism. [applause]

Orzechowski Speech

LD302059 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1743 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Address by Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs, at the 10th PZPR Congress at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed delegates, dear guests: there are values that have only one, great dimension for the Poles -- the independence and sovereignty of the homeland, its territorial integrity, security, and peace. This is invariably served by the foreign policy of our state as laid down by the party. The words of the PZPR Central Committee's report point to -- in the most difficult years of the existence of People's Poland -- the tested goals and principles of our foreign policy.

Let us go back to the recent past -- not to ponder over it again, but to draw conclusions for the future. Our homeland had then become a weak link in the socialist community and the sick man of Europe. In NATO staffs it was given the role of a detonator under the building of peace. From the Polonia operation, the chain process of partitioning the socialist community and of drawing European history back was to begin. The international position of our state had been considerably weakened. It struck not only our national pride and national dignity but also the strength of the socialist community. Ominous, scoffing opinions reappeared about the Polish economy and about an anarchic republic.

We shattered this opinion. We defended socialism. We protected from anarchy and collapse the state that was regained and rebuilt with such great effort; we defeneded the revolutionary achievements without which our march toward the 21st century would have been impossible. Our resolute action in defense of socialism, our search for the best ways of building it under Polish conditions gained the respect of our friends. This was strongly emphasized by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev from our congress' rostrum.

Comrades, Poland today is not a weakened link of the socialist community and the sick man of Europe anymore. It rebuilt its position in the socialist community; it reached a high level in its relations with the Soviet Union and enriched them with new content and forms; it consolidated it position among developing and neutral countries; it efficiently broke the barrier of restrictions and sanctions erected by imperialism; it considerably advanced the normalization of relations with almost all capitalist states:

It also regained economic and financial credibility in the international division of labor; it restored and consolidated its authority in internal organizations and conferences; and it revived great traditions of peaceful initiatives, marked by the names of Adam Rapacki and Wladyslaw Gomulka.

It enriched them with new initiatives, presented by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at the 40th UN General Assembly session. Behind the statements of: It rebuilt, overcame, and consolidated, there are concealed themes full of drama: the persistent struggle with internal weaknesses and the offensive of international imperialism; the unity of the nation in primary matters; consistency and determination in realizing the line of the Ninth Congress;the effects of political and economic stabilization; the accomplishments of the Polish worker, farmer, and intellectual, who perceived within the program of socialist renewal a realistic opportunity to drug the country out of the crisis and to be equal to the challenge of civilization; decisiveness and adherence to principles in countering the policy of restrictions and sanctions; not backing down to pressures but also [word indistinct] the voice of the United States and its allies; the gradual restoration of our position in the alliance with the Soviet Union and in the socialist community; and the paving of the way on this basis by rational circles in the West for the conviction that without Poland, and moreover, going against it, the vital problems of Europe cannot be effectively solved -- I am thinking of its lasting security and cooperation.

We are presenting conclusions for the future from the past 5-year period. The first conclusion: The international policy of our state expresses the aspirations and strivings of all social and political forces concerned about the Polish state. It is then a wide plan for national accord. We will be consolidating and expanding this role and function of Polish foreign policy. We see in this one of the important directions of the development of our state's democratism and the shaping of the its citizens' political culture.

The second conclusion: the fundamental condition for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity is not only a strong army -- competent in a defensive capacity -- not only lasting, sensible alliances and friendships, but also an efficient economy -- meeting the needs of the nation and finding a favorable place for the state in the international division of labor and exchange.

The third conclusion: In the most difficult period for us, we understood the meaning of the saying that one finds real friends in times of trouble, and particularly the special value of the Polish-Soviet friendship, the great achievement of many generations of the Polish nation and the nations of the Soviet Union, as Comrade Gorbachev described it. It has historical traditions that go deep into the history of Poland and Russia: to the cooperation between Russian Decabrists and Polish patriots who dreamed about a free Russia and a free Poland linked by fratenral bonds; to Nikolay Hertzen, who, by his stance on Polish freedom aspirations saved the honor of Russian democracy, as noted by Lenin: to Russian participants in the January uprising who fought under the slogan "For our freedom and yours," who were put before execution squads or deported to penal servitude; to the cooperation between the great proletariat and Naradnaya Volya; to bonds between Lenin's party of Bolsheviks and the social democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania; to the participation of tens of thousands of Poles in the Great October Revolution, and Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms in the World War II period; and to the sacrifice of 600,000 soviet troops who gave their lives on Polish soil so that Poland could be free and independent.

Polish-Soviet friendship, the fruit of historical experience, supported by solid ideological and political foundations on the identity of aspirations, has been proven in the most difficult period for Poland; in very bad weather for Poland. We will guard this friendship, we will consolidate it. [applause]

The fourth conclusion: In the part years we have learned that alliances and friendships created secure and lasting conditions for an independent way in guiding the fate of the state. However, the wisdom of its people and farsightedness of its policy rests on the fact that alliances and friendships should be used successfully in making them the source of its strength and greatness.

The fifth conclusion: The position and the role of Poland in the community of socialist states have not been given once and forever; we must constantly care for them, confirm and consolidate them by the results of management, by achievements in the creation of socialism, by active and successful international activity, by efforts toward the material and intellectual strengthening of the potential of the entire community.

The sixth conclusion: Past experience once again demonstrates how far from the truth is the myth that the West, capitalist governments and states, care about the fate of Poles and Polands; there attitude to Poland has controlled out by their class interest.

The seventh conclusion: The logics of the development of forces hostile to socialism and the socialist state, which undermine its alliances and its supreme aims and foreign policy directions, leads, as the draft PZPR program says, into the wilderness of serving the enemies of Poland and of betraying national interests.

We subordinate the foreign policy tasks over the next few years to the main strategic goals: the acceleration of Poland's socioeconomic development. We will not achieve it unless we guarantee for Poland lasting security and peace and conditions of mutually advantageous cooperation, which faciliate accelerated economic development and joining the fundamental undercurrent of the world's technological progress, or unless we ensure increased Polish participation in socialist integration.

The new stage of development that the socialist community states are now entering requires a qualitatively new approach to their mutual cooperation and relations. In these relations we will be guided by loyalty to the idea of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time, by intellectual boldness and innovation, the principle of real efficiency. We will support everything that serves the needs of today, that helps solve its problems, but which looks ahead to the future and corresponds to its trends and challenges. Poland is unfailingly interested in normalizing relations with the West and in the restoration of mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

Unfortunately, for some political circles in the West, relations with Poland are still one of the instruments in the struggle against socialism. They attempt to interfere in our internal affairs. They try to teach us how national accord, dialogue between various social forces, and the form of the trade union movement and of the political system, and so forth should look. They need a weak Poland -- tormented by internal contradictions and weaknesses -- which is mistrustful of the Soviet Union and is in turn mistrusted by the Soviet Union. They instruct and support antisocialist forces. They step up propaganda aggression. They are invariably banking on a conflict between the state and church. The United States disciplines its NATO allies so that they do not go too far in their relations with Poland without first looking back at Washington.

In the struggle against us they cynically exploit everything, even human tragedies and the noblest human feelings. The tragedy in Chernobyl is a particularly glaring example of this.

We have to implement the aims and tasks of our foreign policy in an era full of tension and threats. States and nations, all of us, are still faced with the dramatic question: Which direction will the course of events proceed, how can we guard against nuclear self-destruction? Bellicose, arrogant and unpredictable circles of modern imperialism are throwing down a military and political, economic and ideological challenge to socialism.

Their goal is clear: To gain superiority over the USSR, to go from containing socialism to making inroads in it, to push it back and gradually eliminate it, so as to be able to impose upon the world the Pax Americana -- their own laws and norms of social life. The acceleration of the arms race is subordinated to this goal, as are the spread of the arms race into space, the efforts to frustrate the social and economic development of socialist countries, and the undermining of credibility of the socialist path of development in developing countries.

In view of these threats, the cause of defending peace is one that surpasses all others in its importance. The maintenance of peace and diversion of the threat of nuclear war constitute an expression of the historical role of the working class at the present stage. The USSR counteracts the philosophy of war and domination over the world with the philosophy of living in peace and of cooperating, the philosophy of humanism and optimism, the victory of reason over the madness of war. Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev outlined its most important elements today. This is also our own, Polish philosophy, one that accords with our national interests and the interests of socialism, one that arises from Poland's historical experinces.

As a state with a considerable economic, intellectual, and military potential, situated in an important position in Europe, as a nation with great traditions, we feel we share responsibility for the destiny of our continent and the entire world.

We express this by endorsing our Soviet friends' peaceful initiatives, by making use of all opportunities to reach European and world public opinion in international organizations and institutions drawing on a considerable capital of international appreciation. It is in this way that we interpret our patriotic and international duty and our obligations arising from the Polish-Soviet alliance, from Polish-Soviet friendship. Poland needs the USSR to be mighty so that it may successfully implement the 27th CPSU Congress program; Poland needs it friendship, it needs the cordial ties that link both parties, states, and nations. [aplause] The USSR needs an allied and friendly Poland, a Poland that is independent, strong, and stable, a Poland that lends sovereign support of its own accord, to its peaceful initiativese, through active and creative cooperation. [applause]

This opens up enormous opportunities for our foreign policy. It also places a great responsibility on it. We are fully aware of this. We will expand our Polish contribution to enriching the struggle for disarmament, to winning allies and sympathizers in searching for rational solutions for the sake of peace, to expanding the front of those who oppose the arms race, to building bridges of agreement and cooperation in Europe. This is in the interest of Poland, the socialist community, and all Europe.

Europe, which needs peace and stability, is the main area of our interest and concern, our alarm and hope. It is also the main arena of the struggle for peace, for equal security for all, for mutually advantegous cooperation.

Europe, the pioneer of detente between the East and West in the seventies can now become the pioneer of disarmament. It has all the prerequisities for becoming a region of stable peace and exemplary cooperation in conditions of the mutually advantageous exchange of material goods and spiritual values, and of cooperation in solving economic, ecological, and cultural challenges common to the whole continent. We are as interested as our Soviet friends that the hijacked Europe should return to its historical and traditional place, that it should realize its own individuality and identity -- the community of vital interests of all its states, which tower over the differences and contradictions that divide them, aware of its responsibility not only for itself, but also for our planet earth, for the peace and secure future of all its inhabitants.

Comrades, not in 40 years have the tasks of Polish foreign policy been as complex as they are now. Only a responsible foreign policy -- one that is uncompromising in the cause of peace and in the defense of national interests; one that is present in all areas and fronts of struggle for a world of peace, trust, and cooperation; one that is active and full of initiatives, open to all that serves peace and security, searching for what unites, ready to conduct a dialogue with any person who wishes to enter a dialogue, who is ready to listen to our voices and arguments on the principle of reciprocity; one that is realistic, based on a sober appraisal of reality, chances, and opportunities, not on emotions and wishful thinking -- can prove equal to these tasks.

What do we need? What should we do to ensure that Poland's voice in the international arena is ever more far-reaching and better heard, to ensure that (?our) foreign policy should ever more efficiently suport our accelerated march forward? First of all: we need more boldness, more daring, and more agressiveness in breaking down the barriers that still face our country and are constantly put up again, in promoting our own peace initiatives and those of the whole socialist community, in reaching milieux friendly toward us or even those which are just neutural, and in attacking our opponents and in forcing them onto the defensive, to reveal their true aspect.

Second: We need to break off the habits of pure diplomacy that still exist -- to which, apparently, such basic things as trade, new technologies, and new markets for Polish producers are quite foreign. The economic front, if one can put it that way, is becoming a particularly sensitive and important area of foreign policy. In Poland's present economic situation and in the historical foreign policies which significantly contribute to the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, especially to the growth of the export of goods and services.

Third, there should be more consistency in the implementation of the cadre policy determined by the party; an increase in the ideological, moral, political and professional demands made on the foreign service cadres; and more of a bold connection of the knowledge, experience, and diplomatic expertise of the older cadre with the enterprise, courage, and initiative of the young. The foreign policy, the implementation of its tasks -- this is service for the nation, for the state, and for the cause of peace and socialism. This service can be performed only by people who are fully aware of its significance, its sense, and the responsiblity taken for its effects, knowledable in the essence of things, capable of noticing new problems and of solving them in the right way.

Fourth: We need modern organizational structure that will answer the present-day needs, that will allow for the comprehensive solving of new problems such as economic issues, disarmament, and international cooperation in the humanitarian field and that of human rights.

Fifth: We need a decisive eradication of exclusivity in ministries [resortowy partykularyzm]; of a separation in the treatment of political and economic matters, of cultural and scientific and technological matters; and of the waste of scattered effort. There is but one Policy national interest; it is to this interest that we must definitely subordinate the activities of all the foreign services, all institutions and organizations that act on the international scene. There is also just one foreign policy, determined by the PZPR and implemented by the socialist state and, by the force of law, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sixth: Intelligently planned and coordinated cooperation among the foreign services of the states belonging to the socialist community.

Comrade, in the memorable speech made on 13 December 1981, Comrade Jaruzelski said: We desire a Poland that is great, great by its achievements, its culture, its forms of social life, and its position in Europe. The only road leading to this goal is socialism accepted by society and constantly enriched by the experience of life. We will build such a Poland, and such a Poland we will defend. In building such a Poland, Polish foreign policy has served and will continue to serve. [applause]

Wozniak, Gorbachev Speak

LD302119 [Editorial report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1759 GMT on 30 June, during its live relay of the 10th PZPR Congress, carries a speech by Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, in which he thanks CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev for his participation in the Polish congress. Wozniak says:

"Tomorrow the congress will meet in working groups, so permit me, comrade delegates, to address our dear guest, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, with warm thanks for working with us during the 2 days of the plenary session. Tomorrow Comrade Gorbachev will also be at the working meetings and discussions, and at meetings in Warsaw with the milieus of our country -- in factories. I would therefore like -- as we will not be meeting in the evening and because, of course, urgent duties call him home -- to express thanks for the work the Soviet delegation conducted with us. The Soviet delegation will be staying on, but I would like to say to our guest, thanking him warmly...[interrupted by applause] that for all of us...[applause continues] I would like to say a few words, despite the applause. We have, after all, some things to talk about.

"I would like to say first and foremost that we think that Comrade Gorbachev has made an important contribution to our congress. This is an important matter with a political significance not only for out party and the country, but also what he said here has a significance for the whole socialist camp and for the whole world. At the same time, I would like in a very simple, human way to say: Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich, you have met with great warmth and goodwill here. I think that the best example, a very human one, is the requests for dozens, hundreds, in fact, of autographs from delegates and invited guests. I would like you to know that every autograph means dozens, hundreds of friends in Poland who will look at it and remember you and your participation. I would also like to say...[applause interrupts] I would also like to say that after these 2 days, it is with great warmth that we convey best wishes to you, to you personally, for good health and endurance in the great work that is of significance not only for building the Soviet Union's strength and power, but has significance for the consolidation of cooperation between the socialist countries and for world peace.

"I would like to say, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich, that the Poles are full of admiration. Your struggle for world peace is a struggle not only for the peoples of the socialist countries, it is a struggle for all peace-loving people in the world. We will be with you and with the peoples of the Soviet Union in this struggle. Accept best wishes for the peoples of the Soviet Union, for yourself personally, for all the Soviet people. I thank you warmly."

Following more applause, Gorbachev responds. He speaks in Russian with superimposed Polish translation. The Polish translation often overrides the Russian original, which begins as follows:

"I am leaving with great impressions from the meetings that took place during our delegation's stay in the first days of the 10th PZPR Congress. The greatest and strongest impression is that the 10th Congress, the report delivered by Comrade Jaruzelski, the new program of your party, and the delegates' proposals [words indistinct] open up a new, fruitful stage in the movement of Poland forward with broad steps to fresh frontiers of socialist (?construction) for the sake of the flourishing of Poland, of the happiness of the Polish people [words indistinct], and for the cause of peace and socialism. I wish you, dear [words indistinct], on behalf of the Communists [words indistinct] complete success...." The remainder of Gorbachev's remarks, approximately 20 seconds, is overridden by the Polish translation.

The Polish version of Gorbachev's remarks, which differs from the audible portion of the original Russian, follows as heard:

"I am leaving great impressions behind me. I am under the impression, here in Warsaw, during the first few days of the 10th PZPR Congress. The greatest experience, the strongest impression for me was that the 10th Congress, the report by Jaruzelski, the new program of your party, the proposals and postulates of the delegates that I heard and that will still continue to resound here, (?and the remaining decisions) -- everything opens up a new, fruitful stage in the movement and forward march of Poland with great strides toward fresh frontiers of socialist construction and for the sake of the flourishing of Poland, for the sake of the happiness of the Polish nation, in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism. I wish you, dear comrades, as a brother in fraternal terms, on behalf of the Communists of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the peoples of the Soviet Union, complete and great success both in the work of the congress and in the implementation of its plans and intensions, its resolutions -- great and bold plans. And what is most important is that these plans accord with the hopes and aspirations of the Polish nation. I wish you great successes. I thank you very much for these warm feelings and words addressed to me and the Soviet Union and, I think, also to our Leninist party and the Soviet nation. Thank you very much."

After Gorbachev's remarks, Wozniak announces that the congress will meet for 10 minutes in closed session after a brief recess.

Mokryszczak at Closed Session

LD012153 Warsaw PAP in English 1657 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 1: A closed session of the PUWP Tenth Congress here yesterday [30 June] adopted amendments to the party Statute and the regulations of election of party delegates, authorities and internal control organs.

Following are highlights of an address on the issues, delivered to the session by chairman of the Statute Commission of the Congress Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak:

The amendments into the party Statute stem from the experience of the entire party, and take into account the postulates and opinions from party members, cells and authorities, as well as ideas and suggestions formulated during the campaign preceding the present congress. The proposed amendments are aimed to strengthen many innovative mechanisms of working of the party, encouraged by the Ninth Congress.

They propose to give greater emphasis to the class character of the party as well as the vanguard and leading role of the working class in the building of socialism, stress that in determining the programmes and objectives of socio-economic development the party is guided by the interest of workers, which it combines with that of the peasants and intelligentsia. The proposed changes seek also to point out that it is the party's duty to ensure that workers and peasants are adequately represented in party ranks and authorities as well as representative organs and self-government bodies.

In order to increase the influence of society on party policies, it is proposed that worker consultative teams be formed at party committees, made up of best non-party workers and peasants. Obligatory open meetings of basic party cells at least once a year are also proposed along a possibility to admit new candidate members into party ranks at such open meetings. The proposed changes offer a clearer definition of the tasks and role of party members in the system of socialist democracy -- the people's councils, worker self-management bodies and territorial self-government.

There is a socially and politically weighty part of the proposed changes which aim to strengthen the principles of party personnel policy formulated by the 13th Plenum of the CC. They give wider powers as well as duties to basic party cells and committees, especially with respect to recommending candidates for executive posts, and oblige them to carry out regular personnel evaluation, particularly incisive consideration and response to mismanagement, waste and lack of discipline with people vested with state or public property.

Regular interviews with party members and candidates are proposed as a permanent form of work of the basic cells, to be carried out twice during a cell's term of office: Ahead of the national conference of delegates and the congress. A statutory rank is proposed to be given to a new form of work of the Central Committee, the briefing and consultative meetings of members of the party's central authorities, a form proposed to be extended down to every tier of activity, too.

A whole package of proposals is aimed to strengthen the ideological, political and organizational cohesion of party ranks, and raise the responsibility of its cells and authorities for quality, social composition and size of the ranks. It also places more emphasis on the basic cells' duty to regularly review the attitudes, views and activity of each member, introduces new mechanisms obliging party committees to verify basic link decisions on admitting new members, strike them off the list as well as on ruling internal reprimands and distinctions, and clarifies the regulations on the party's internal judicature.

One proposal is to give the Central Committee a statutory right to search for and establish various experimental structural innovations in the party, especially with respect to the work of party cells in multi-factory companies and industrial giants, town residential areas, rural areas, as well as professional milieux.

A group of amendments proposes to give a clearer definition to the programmatic and legislative competence of the conferences and committees and their executive organs. Bringing the length of the terms in office of every level of party authorities to the same five years as well as fewer plenary meetings would enable the committees to focus on implementation of the resolutions, carrying into effect the committees' inspiring and control functions, and work with the basic cells and rank-and-file members.

The position and role of the basic cells in the life of the party should be enhanced by more detailed definition of their duties and rights, and introduction of regulations singling out the tasks of (the sub-basic) section cells and party groups. It is proposed that basic cells be given right to cut the member candidate's probation period as well as that required for standing for congressional mandate, party authorities or control organs, or political work in the apparatus.

It is proposed that the committees consult congress delegates on the candidates to stand for first secretaries, during the congress or report-and-election conferences. The provision stating that an elected post on executive organs can be held for only two consecutive terms is proposed to be upheld. Likewise, a delegate's mandate is proposed to be held valid throughout the entire term of given party authorities.

In the course of the pre-congress consultations, the delegates have given general approval to the idea of forming control and audit commissions at every tier of the party. The respective commissions would continue to be appointed by the congress and report-and-election conferences, before whom they would be accountable. This aims to raise the importance of the control organs and simplify party structure.

The proposed amendments reflect the search for new and more effective mechanisms and ways of the party's functioning, aimed to make its work more effective. The amendments retain the continuity of the ideological, political and organizational principles and solutions adopted by the Ninth Congress, and strengthen, improve and elaborate the results of that congress.

Session Ends

LD302249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The 2d day of the 10th PZPR Congress ended in a closed session. Supplements and amendments to the PZPR Statute and rules governing the election of delegates, authorities, and control bodies have been adopted. The principles governing the election of the central party authorities during the 10th Congress have also been adopted.

GORBACHEV CONCLUDES VISIT TO POLAND, DEPARTS

Leaders Visit Factory

LD011204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Today, the CPSU delegation to the 10th PZPR Congress visited workers at the Swierczewski precision tools plant. The delegation, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, was accompanied by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The guests were cordially greeted by representatives of the plant's political and managerial leadership.

The Soviet delegation visited representatives of the work force at their posts in a number of production departments. Working conditions were discussed among other things. Next, a meeting was held during which Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski rose to speak.

Gorbachev Speech

For Moscow Television coverage of the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, to workers at the Swierczewski precision tools plant in Warsaw on 1 July, see the East Europe section of the 2 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Jaruzelski Speaks to Workers

LD012125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1609 GMT 1 Jul 86

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, to the work force at the Swierczewski precision tools plant in Warsaw on 1 July -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, dear comrades: In preparing for today's meeting I was furnished with rich material -- in my view a serious and important speech -- but after listening to the words of our greatly esteemed and dear friend -- words with such profound content, but at the same so lofty in the feelings they express -- I think I should not keep to the text, which otherwise would be so apt, but should also say a few words that I would like to be considered as being a conversation with you, the kollektiv of the Swierczewski works, and as being words addressed to our dear guest and to the whole Soviet delegation. At the same time, these words will be a form of statement by the delegates of the 10th Congress, who are also with us today and who yesterday received with great satisfaction the announcement that Comrade Gorbachev would come to the Swierczewski works in the Wola area of Warsaw. I also thank you for such a warm, friendly reception for our guest and for the conversations he was able to have at work stations, which made it possible to bring the Soviet leader closer to matters pertaining to Poland and its workers. He reacted in such a lively manner to these matters and with such deep understanding for our affairs.

We are very happy when we see and hear in these conversations the great interest being shown in our 10th Congress. At all work stations where we stopped, one could tell that no one was indifferent to matters pertaining to the congress, neither party members nor nonparty people. This makes us exceptionally happy, but at the same time places exceptional obligations on us.

We do not view the 10th Congress as a closed party conference. All the preparations for it, the great precongress discussion, and the deliberations that are in progress in full view of the entire working class and all of society are confirmation -- and at the same time our fervent wish -- that this congress should be a congress of the party, the working class, and the Polish nation; for the understanding and support of the working people will, in the final analysis, determine its success. Active support in implementing the congress resolutions will, after all, be of fundamental significance for the further development and success of our fatherland. As you undoubtedly know from the reports and discussions, an enormous task stands before us -- that of undertaking a geat organizational and structural reform that will accompany the economic reform and will be strictly interdependent with and harnessed to it.

At the same time, in this same process, the optimization of cadres must be carried out. The most appropriate statement in this respect would be: the right person in the right place, the best people to the front rank. We will see to this. A still greater and more difficult problem is the process of reorganization, which requires that outdated habits, obstacles, and bureaucracy be surmounted. Above all, count on the working class, the working people. The best engineers, economists, and all progressive people will be our allies in this regard. After all, the dignity of the working man is offended when a man does not work at the level of his abilities. There is a bitter joke -- surely you know it. In one of the enterprises two workers are pushing a rattling wheelbarrow along. Someone comes up and asks: Why are two of you pushing this wheelbarrow? They answer: Oh, the third guy is sick today. Such twos and threes pushing not wheelbarrows but papers sit at desks in various workplaces. From top to bottom, we must liberate people from unnecessary burdens and give them every possible chance to take action.

We shall begin with ourselves in the Central Committee. I would like to say that at yesterday's closed session of the congress the delegates decided to merge the party Central Control Commission and the Central Auditing Commission, two hitherto operational and very necessary organs of our party. We came to the conclusion that their merger will increase the dynamism of their activities and their degree of effectiveness and will result in specific cadre economies.

We will continue in this direction. We will, in this regard, set even more stringent demands. One must never forget about the past, particularly when our people's past is so complex, beautiful, and bitter. However, one must constantly think about the future; this is the greatest duty and obligation of the present, living generation, particularly the generation of young people who are building the future of Poland and their own future. They cannot be indifferent to anything that is happening in the country today.

Since we are talking about the past and the future, let us note that the importance of our friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the Soviet Union is obvious and natural. The 10th Congress has not only become one more manifestation of this friendship but has also become an essential confirmation of its significance and magnitude. The congress has become even greater thanks to the presence of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. His physical presence, his contacts with the people, and his directness are all excellent human traits that we were able to recognize here and that draw people to him. Naturally, I highly appreciate the chance to conduct talks with him, as well as --perhaps I have the right to say it -- his friendship.

His presence also has programmatic significance; his presence is extremely important for Polish-Soviet relations and even goes beyond this. Here, in a way, our thoughts and feelings are combined as we jointly take up what has been brought about by the 27th CPSU Congress, the congress of great opportunities for socialism, great chances for acceleration, and great results for Poland, for our people, and for the 10th Congress. What is no less important is that it was from here, heroic Warsaw, the Polish capital, raised from ashes, from the Palace of Culture and today from workers' Wola, that the voice of the leader of the great socialist power resounded in the name of and in defense of peace.

This is not the voice of a propaganda appeal. This is the voice behind which there is correctness, strength, and an honest offer. I think this voice is not only that of the greatest political standing -- which history will [word indistinct] assess -- but also of great moral standing, to which no honest person can remain indifferent -- not one son or daughter of the Polish nation, which suffered such great losses, which suffered so much, and which understands what war and peace mean, can be or is indifferent.

We join these warm words of Comrade Gorbachev with all our hearts and all our desire for action, and with the considerable force of our People's Poland. [applause]

Dear comrades, we were reminded today by this tribute from the pages of our history, but above all by the fact that what we have achieved today is the greatest heritage, which ought to unite us today. This is our future and our hope. General Swierczewski is a great symbol and a wonderful figure. But, after all, let us return to the tragic years of the war, to the liberating mission of the Soviet Army, and to the joint struggle with the soldiers of People's Poland. The first lights in Warsaw, the first Warsaw streetcars, and Warsaw life in general revived thanks to Soviet assistance. All the older people in this hall remember those days very well. We recall walls and houses on which was written: No mines [no threat of mines exploding].

The father of Comrade Gorbachev was a Soviet sapper. He came down the long, difficult, heroic fighting road. He was heavily wounded. He recuperated in Krakow, our old capital. What marvellous symbolism there is in all of this! Our cooperation and friendship must have, apart from historical and emotional support, a strong material basis. This support has been built up ever more strongly. We spoke about this today at the congress, saying that we will ceaselessly concern ourselves with this. It involves more improved and more effective integration of our economic efforts. In strategic measures -- I should say macrostrategic, where a lot still remains to be done in the CEMA framework -- we are moving in this direction: I am convinced that we will reach new heights.

This also applies to tactical [as heard] measures, but let us not treat this aspect as if it were insignificant. It means a great deal, above all, to the character of the cooperation between the work collectives, such as the cooperation of the Swierczewski plant with the Kalibar plant, of the many other Polish and Soviet enterprises, institutes, and labor and academic teams that cooperate with each other. We will broaden this process.

We sometimes use the words -- yesterday they also came to us from the congress rostrum -- we desire a great Poland. We do not understand this in a simplified way. This is not megalomania. A small country, but one which is well organized, dynamically developing, modern, and cultural can be great. A country that is large but which lags behind is small. We have the chance to be a great country -- by which I do not mean the sort of greatness that we have historically known, in which there was so much pettiness and which eventually ended in defeat, in the elimination of Poland from the map. Nor do I mean a big power's superiority, the deprivation of allies, which in turn ended in the tragedy of September 1939. We mean the true greatness of a dynamically developing socialist Poland, whose people are living ever better, wiser, and nobler, from whom one can learn much, whose glorious history is valued -- a country respected above all for what it stands for today. Such a great Poland can exist only in alliance with the Soviet Union, [applause] and only within the fraternal cooperation of the fraternal socialist community. This is the Poland we desire. This is the Poland that we wish to build, guided by -- I am certain -- a good resolution from the 10th Congress.

Allow me, dear comrades, to once again thank our dear guest and the whole Soviet delegation, among whom there are eminent personages from Soviet life, and all our friends for their participation in the congress, for this meeting with you, and for all that they are doing for our cause in an unchanging, immortal friendship. Long live Polish-Soviet friendship! [applause] Long live Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev [applause], our great friend and a wonderful, superb man! [applause]

Gorbachev Leaves Warsaw

LD011533 Warsaw PAP in English 1453 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 1 -- Mikhail Gorbachev heading the CPSU delegation to the 10th PUWP Congress left Warsaw for Moscow this afternoon. At the airport he was bidden farewell by Wojciech Jaruzelski and other officials.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TOUR WARSAW FACTORIES

LD011045 Warsaw PAP in English 0958 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 1 -- This morning, delegations of communist and worker parties and independence movements, taking part in the 10th PUWP Congress, have been paying visits to Warsaw factories.

Representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia are guests of the Ursus tractor factory. The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is staying at the Polish optical plant. The Georgi Dimitrov plant producing high voltage equipment host representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party visits the Rawar radio factory, members of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party stay at the Cemi scientific centre producing semi-conductors. Representatives of the Communist Party of Cuba are guests of the Warszawa steel mill and the Communist Party of Vietnam are hosted by the Ho Chi Minh rolling stock repair factory in Pruszkow outside Warsaw. The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party stays at the factory producing cables at Ozarow and a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia visits the FSO Zeran automobile factory. The ERA computer factory hosts the delegation of the Korean Workers' Party, the Unitra-Polcolor TV tube factory in Piaseczno hosts the representatives of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Marcin Kasprzak radio factory hosts the delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. Representatives of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco, the Panhellenic Socialist Movemnt (PASOK) and the Madagascar Independence Congress Party visit the Okecie aircraft factory.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH EAST EUROPEAN DELEGATIONS

LD302239 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Favorable and dynamic development of cooperation in all fields and the importance of collaboration between fraternal parties was underscored during meetings between Wojciech Jaruzelski and delegations attending the congress from the GDR led by Willy Stoph, the CSSR led by Josef Lenart, and Bulgaria led by Grisha Filipov. A common willingness to further develop good relations was expressed during a meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and a delegation from the Communist Party of Portugal led by Alvaro Cunhal.

RPC MESSAGE TO CPC ON 65th ANNIVERSARY

AU011336 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/1986 -- The CC of the RCP sent the following telegram to the CC of the Communist Party of China:

Dear Comrades, On behalf of the Romanian Communists and of the entire Romanian people we address you, the Chinese Communists and friendly people cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 65th foundation anniversary of the CPC.

A continuator of the people's glorious revolutionary traditions, the Communist Party of China has brilliantly organized and led the struggle waged by the masses of people against the imperialist domination and the feudal oppression, for national and social liberation, to overturn the old system and set in the people's power. The victory of the Chinese revolution and the passage to building socialism represent events of exceptional importance in China's millenium-old history, that opened a new era to the life of the whole country, to the destinies of the Chinese people and dealt a powerful blow to the imperialist strongholds in Asia and throughout the world, making an important contribution to altering the world balance of forces, exerting deep-going influences on the struggle waged by peoples for freedom, national independence and social progress.

While applying the principles of scientific socialism to the actual conditions of China, the Communist Party of China has mobilized and guided the people's energies towards implementing the strategic goals of the socialist revolution and construction along the path of profound, renewing changes in all the domains of the economic and social life. Under the leadership of the party the people have achieved important successes in developing and modernizing industry, agriculture, science and culture as well as in improving the people's material and spritual welfare. The People's China achievements in building the new system and its active contribution to strengthening the might and prestige of socialism in the world, of peace, security and international collaboration.

The Communists, the Romanian people appreciate highly the relations of tight freindship, solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and the CPC, between our peoples and countries, that have grown constantly in years, on the lasting foundation of mutual esteem and respect, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs and comradely mutual help. The RCP and the Romanian people will do everything so that in tight collaboration with the CPC and the Chinese people they may provide an ever stronger development, in all the planes, to the traditional friendly relations, to the fruitful Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

On the day of the glorious anniversary, dear comrades, we wish you, the Communists and fraternal Chinese people, new ever greater successes in materializing the programmes for economic and social development as established by the 12th congress and the national conference of the party, and in all the work of building the country in a socialist way, in the struggle for progress and peace in the world.

ION COMAN MEETS SED'S EGON KRENZ IN BUCHAREST

AU011931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 01/06/1986 -- On Tuesday, July 1, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SUPG, vice-president of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

During the interview stress was laid on the fine ties established between the RCP and the SUPC, between Romania and the German Democratic Republic. Emphasis was placed on the broad possibilities of expanding and deepening the two countries' collaboration on a political, economic, technical-scientific plane and in other fields of activity.

Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, vice president of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Bucharest on Tuesday afternoon, for a visit to Romania, invited by the CC of the RCP.

Upon arrival at Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

FRG ECONOMIC COMMISSION OPENS IN BUCHAREST

AU011849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/7/1986 -- On July 1st the 13th session of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany opened proceedings in Bucharest.

The two delegations look into the stage attained currently by the Romanian-West German economic relations, the possibilities and ways meant to lead to the development of these relations on multiple plans and to the expansion and diversification of the mutual exchange of goods.

TURKISH PREMIER OZAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT 29 JUN

AU291550 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1407 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/6/1986 -- Turgut Ozal, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in Bucharest on an official visit to Romania, on June 29, as guest of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The Turkish prime minister was welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu. Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister and other members of the cabinet were present. Romania's ambassador in Ankara and Turkey's ambassador in Bucharest attended.

Talks With Dascalescu

AU301802 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1719 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/6/1986 -- Official talks started in Bucharest on Monday, June 30, between the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, and the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Turgut Ozal.

The two premiers made an in-depth assessment of the current stage of bilateral ties, on an economic plane, more particuarly, as well as of the possibilities to expand them, in keeping with the decisions made during the meetings and with the understandings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren.

During the talks, both sides showed satisfaction at the positive course of Romanian-Turkish relations in areas of major significance for the two countries' progress. Stress was laid on the fact that the possibilities afforded by the Romanian and Turkish economies, the advantages deriving from their geographical proximity allowed of more powerfully expanding economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation, of diversifying and substantially increasing goods exchanges on mutually profitable bases, in accordance with the two countries' development programmes.

In that respect, new ways and means were examined for the expansion of long-term economic and industrial cooperation, and production specialization, both in the areas where experience has been acquired in bilateral cooperation and in other spheres of activity. Measures were covenanted for the building, in Turkey, of new projects in the petrochemical, energy, mining, metallurgical, transport, geological explorations and other areas of joint interest, with Romanian support and technical assistance. Emphasis was also placed on the two countries' interest in carrying out cooperation ventures in third markets, both in production and in the marketing of products.

During the talks, which proceeded in a constructive spirit, of esteem and understanding, the two prime ministers exchanged views on current problems of the international life.

Received by Ceausescu

AU301940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/06/1986 -- Monday, June 30, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Turgut Ozal, prime minster of the Republic of Turkey, who pays an official visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the steadily ascending course of the friendly and cooperative ties between Romania and Turkey, which grow in the spirit of the understandings convenanted during the summit dialogue in Bucharest and Ankara. An assessment was made of the results scored in diversifying commercial exchanges and expanding economic cooperation, in third markets included, in jointly building major economic units, and of the positive experience acquired on that occasion, as well as of the broad prospects of such achievements in future.

Premises were shown to exist for further boosting Romanian-Turkish collaboration on a political, economic, technical-scientific and other planes of joint interest, based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, full equality of rights and mutual advantage, to the benefit of both countries and people's of the cause of peace, security, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. Aspects of the international political life were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that, under the current circumstances, when the international situation is still extremely serious, all states, whatever their social system, should closely cooperate and take resolute action to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, to assert the policy of detente, understanding and coolaboration among nations. Stress was laid on the need to do everything for the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a general disarmament programme, with nuclear disarmament as its centrepiece, which should also cover all conventional weapons, as well as arms and troops and military expenses reductions, for the building of a world free of arms and wars, a world of peace and understanding among peoples.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the significance of strengthening collaboration, friendship and good neighbourliness among the Balkan states, in the interest of the peoples of the area, of the cause of peace, security and cooperation. In context, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need to reach an agreement on the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, without foreign military bases. The Romanian head of state highlighted the importance of stepping up efforts for the settlement of all inter-state litigious issues only by peaceful means, politically, by way of negotiations. It was pointed out that action should be taken so that the Stockholm conference should end with the best possible results.

In connection with the world economic situation, the significance was underscored of a global and equitable resolution of the underdevelopment-related problems, of the inordinately high foreign debt that burdens the poor countries, the bridging of the gap between developed and developing countries and the establishment of a new international economic order.

During the interview with two countries' resolve was expressed to cooperate more actively in the international arena, in the struggle for the resolution of the major problems that confront mankind, for the building of a better and more just world on the plant.

Monday, June 30, the prime minister of the Turkish Republic, Turgut Ozal visited the heavy machinery manufacturing enterprise of Bucharest, a representative unit of the Romanian machine-building industry. During the visit the guest was accompanied by Ioan Avram, minister of electric power, chairman for Romania in the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic Cooperation between Romania and Turkey. Other Turkish officials participated, too.

The visit gave the guest a chance to get in touch with the varied range of power-generating equipment a highly technological and complex products. The visit also revealed opportunities for an expansion of the collaboration between the two countries in these sectors where Romania has a rich experience. At the conclusion of the visit, while signing the visitors' book, the Turkish guest said he was impressed with Romania's achievements in the field.

Dascalescu Hosts Dinner

AU301936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/1986 -- On Monday, June 30, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave an official dinner in honour of the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Turgut Ozal. Attending were Romanian first deputy premiers, and deputy prime ministers, ministers, other officials. The officials accompanying the Turkish premier on his visit to Romania were present.

During the dinner, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two prime ministers proposed toasts.

Talks With Dascalescu Conclude

AU011852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Buchaest AGERPRES, 01/07/1986 -- The official talks between the Romanian prime minister, Constantin Dascalescu, and the prime minister of the Republic Turkey, Turgut Ozal, concluded in Bucharest, on Tuesday, July 1.

The two premiers underscored the joint resolve of the Romanian and Turkish Governments further to work for the translation into fact of the understanding covenanted during the summit meetings, for the expansion of economic and technical-scientific cooperation, of goods exchanges and of cooperation in other areas of mutual interest, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of collaboration, understanding and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

At the end of their talks, the two premiers pointed to the productive character of the visit, of their exchange of views, expressing their conviction that it will make a contribution to taking the friendly and cooperative Romanian-Turkish ties on to a higher stage.

Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the Turkish premier, Turgut Ozal, signed a protocol on the economic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey.

In the presence of the two heads of government, Petre Gigea, minister of finance and Abdullah Tenekeci, Minister of State, signed the agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey on the avoidance of double taxation on incomes and property, while Ioan Avram, electric power minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey, and Abdullah Tenekeci, Commission chairman for Turkey, signed the protocol of the twelfth session of the joint commission, whose proceedings were held in Bucharest.

VISIT CONCLUDED 1 JUL

AU011856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/7/1986 -- On July first Turgut Ozal, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, left Bucharest after having paid an official visit to Romania.

On leaving the Opteni Airport the Turkish premier was saluted by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Petrescu and other members of the government were present. The state anthems of the Republic of Turkey and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

After the conclusion of the official talks Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of the Republic of Turkey paid a visit to the Constanta county, accompanied by Vasile Bulucea, minister of transports and communications, and Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On board the "Dierna" ship a visit was made of the Danube-Black Sea Canal between Basarabi and Agigea, the guests being given a chance to note the dimensions of this grandiose constructive work of the Romanian people.

Next, a visit was made of the shipbuilding enterprise of Constanta, a unit where the first ferryboat to run along the future maritime transport line between the ports of Constanta and Samsun (Turkey) is in an advanced stage of construction.

In the afternoon the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey left Romania.

REPORTAGE ON SOCIOECONOMIC RELATIONS COMMISSION

26 June Session

LD271052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 26 Jun 86

["13th LCY Congress Commission for Socioeconomic Relations" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Responsibility, the word so frequently used at republican congresses and provincial conferences, has also attracted thegreat attention of delegates and guests participating in the work of the Commission for the Development of Self-Management and Socioeconomic Relations and Economic and Scientific-Technological Development. We have found, Radoslav Sekulic said not without certain overtones of irony, who is to blame for our economic crisis, by noting that all of us are to blame. However, not everyone, he elaborated, should be made equally responsible. He spoke with optimism about the great human and material potential available to overcome the crisis. With a million engineers and technicians, with 25,000 researchers in institutes, and with the technology which we are making little use of at present, he stressed, we could "achieve miracles." All we need are incentives just as "a machine needs power in order to operate."

Avgust Vrtar spoke about science, which is always necessary everywhere and at all times. He told delegates of the great scientific potential which the Yugoslav People's Army offers the economy. Army experts are already participating in the elaboration of 27 projects of significance for the entire country.

Dr Branislav Soskic spoke in favor of resolutely abandoning the "personal union" between the party and state organs, from the basic LC organization up to the top. To those who believe or maintain that Yugoslav society is abandoning socialism, Soskic had an answer (greeted by applause). Yes, we are abandoning socialism -- he said -- but it is that administrative-etatist socialism. He added that to achieve progress it is both essential and urgent to apply the principle of general compulsory additional employment for those waiting for jobs. At the same time this proposal, which could also be made law, should include the proviso that those who are incompetent should leave their jobs and receive financial help from the social community.

Today, 26 June, is the deadline for handing in tenders for the construction of nuclear power plants in Yugoslavia. It is the 11th hour to save the country from catastrophe, stressed Professor Dr Dragisa Ivanovic. A specialized scientific commission, comprising scientists of the highest rank, should be set up as soon as possible. It should objectively state whether we really need obsolete nuclear technology or whether we should wait for something better and safer. People who have shown to be dyed-in-the-wool buyers of such equipment should not be included in the work of this commission. There should be more specific words about this matter in congress documents and we should not hide behind generalized and vague references.

There are proposals to build nuclear power plants on the Sava River, despite international regulations. This is very dangerous because the down-stream waters of this river are used for drinking water. There is insistence on nuclear power plants as if they are water mills and not exceptionally dangerous installations.

Slobodan Ljumovic also spoke about the purchase of nuclear technology. He said this purchase could not be left to science, experts, and state organs but, in view of this being a question of strategic orientation, the people and their delegates should have their say in this.

The long-term economic stabilization program should be implemented in its entireyy and without hesitation, along with changes in the political system which should at least make its implementation possible and ensure efficiency in the decision making and activity of all organs. These are the irreplaceable demands of life and practice and of the challenge of the future, stressed Kiro Gligorov. Gligorov believes that the LCY cannot implement the established strategy of society's development if it wanders aimlessly and vacillates on the economy's fundamental issues, now here, now there, as this also introduces ideological confusion. To bypass the law of values and the laws of commodity production is, in his view, a utopian belief that it is possible, by mere revolutionary act and socialization of property, to ignore the effects of objective economic laws. The constitutional orientation toward a single Yugoslav market has also determined the frameworks of macro-economic decisions and plans which are necessary for the stable development of the economy, but this has been neglected in our country, Gligorov pointed out.

Inflation has been tolerated for a long time because it ensures social peace and continuation of the established way of life. This is a high price to pay for social peace and the LCY should come to grips with such opportunism and hesitation, Gligorov stressed.

What we need to do is to demystify pseudosocialist solidarity according to which we, by rescuing those who incur losses, are rescuing the working class and the working man. Things are actually the other way round, according to Ljubisa Igic. By taking away from those who are highly productive to give to those with poor results we are not protecting the working class but are working against its interests.

What we need is not only political differentiation but also differentiation at work, said Ali Sabani thinks. Many people use admission to LCY membership as an alibi for idleness and a destructive attitude. In this context we overlook the fact that authority is created by work and commitment and not by raising a political noise. Bureaucrats should not be allowed to talk about self-management and the lazy ones about work.

The fate of the unemployed is now in the hands of those who have jobs, and not only in Kosovo. Without their greater and better work, exports and associating processes, there can be no new jobs. Because of all this, mood has been created in the whole of the country, Mikulic stressed, that we should extricate ourselves from the crisis and that to this end concrete measures and actions should be taken without delay. The Federal Executive Council has decided to propose and take measures which would halt the negative trends in the economy and on the market and encourage production, particularly production for exports, as well as foreign exchange earnings, begin the financial consolidation of the economy and banks, stop inflation and start bringing it down, curtail all aspects of consumption and coordinate with real possibilities, exert the most necessary influence on market relations, and protect the population's standard of living.

This is the aim of the measures, Mikulic stressed, which will be proposed for adoption in June and July, while in the fall measures will be proposed which will, by proceeding from the long-term economic stabilization program, exert a substantial influence on the conditions of economic activity in 1987 and the following years in which the current medium-term plan will be implemented.

Mikulic spoke at greater length about measures planned for June and July and stressed, among other things, that under their influence the income of the economy in the first 6 months of the year would be relieved of obligations by about 1 billion dinars, while in relation to the level already achieved, inflation could drop by about 20 points. The expected positive trends, in Mikulic's conviction, will have, in addition to the economic, also a powerful psychological, moral and political signficnce. The working people and citizens' self-confidence in the ability of our society to resolve -- as in the past -- the most difficult problems as well as their readiness to commit themselves to this task, will grow.

We agree to express our disatisfaction with the results achieved so far in implementing the economic stability policy, Mikulic went on. However, when it comes to practical actions and measures which should be taken to implement the policy of our future socioeconomic development, questions and dilemmas are again raised, on which clear ideopolitical stands and social orientations have already been taken. Attempts to impose models and solutions in development and economic policy, the aim of which is to preserve acquired positions, and to thrust on others particularist and group-property interests, are often concealed behind various theoretical and ideological guises. This is the reason for exclusivity and lack of readiness to coordinate one's own interests democratically with the interests of others, with joint and general social interests; this is the reason for the wide-spread phenomenon of calculating and defending, when a solution is at stake, one's own interest down to the last fraction and "to do the slaughtering elsewhere for one's own piece of meat." Such selfishness and greed, with regard to the interests of others and of society as a whole, is a reliable indicator of the crisis of consciousness and of the blindness when thinking of tomorrow and the future. Communists in responsible posts in society are also often among the exponents of such narrow-minded and egotist behavior. They are apparently greatly influenced by petty and cold-blooded planners in the state, political, and economic machine who promote their own interests.

the topical situation, Mikulic went on, also calls for a principled discussion at this congress about the type of attitude our society should have to the established policy at which we arrive by democratic means. I think we should ask ourselves whether we can tolerate -- and for how long -- everyone looking upon the adopted policy in the way he wants to, without obligation to implement it, because this in not in some narrow or individual interest.

We also have the growing phenomena of raising public polemics, only after conclusions, stances or economic policy measures have been adopted, with organs which had passed them, of negating any significance or effect of the adopted stances and measures, labelling, and of insisting on every occasion on one's own proposal, on one's own stance, on one's own assessment as the only correct and salutary one. As Mikulic stressed, labelling federal organs, for which a common denominator in the words "federal administration" has been found, has become particularly attractive; the administration is said to be the exponent of centralism and red-tape, of the distribution of privileges and money, of suppressing legitimacy, etc. In this context inaccurate information, even of the kind which represents a state secret, is being publicly bandied about.

Two very minor things are lost sight of in this context, Mikulic warned: That this is paid for by the already exhausted Yugoslav consumer and that the only sound economic orientation is to compensate it with more productive and more economical work and not at the expense of consumers on the closed market. Furthermore, is it not our duty to ask the question: How long and how intensively should we protect, in particular, one section of the economy from the foreign one and even from domestic competition, and where could this lead us to? Is it not logical to reduce the level of protection of individual products gradually from year to year and not to keep it at the level of first or second year?

Many do not want to restrict and coordinate with real opportunities and adopted policy, the general, joint and personal consumption, noneconomic and nonproduction investments, yet at the same time they expect "someone or other" to ensure both accumulation and additional money for investment -- of course, at the lowest possible interest rates and the longest possible periods of repayment, as well as above all to have the prices of products of their organizations of associated labor formed freely and, moreover, protected from foreign and domestic competition. I have not heard a single professor of economics say, nor have I read it in the economic literature, Mikulic added, that inflation can be reduced in this way; on the contrary this is the way of rushing headlong into 3-digit or 4-digit inflation, that is, into total economic failure.

I am speaking in dramatic terms not in order to frighten anyone but in order to express in this way not only my impression but also my conviction that many are still not aware of the gravity of the economic situation and in this context of the consequences of high inflation. This is the reason why they do not commit themselves to reducing it; what they do is resist measures adopted in this direction. Many have become accustomed to living with inflation, some even benefit from it, but the majority of the population which lives off its work, and society as a whole, are suffering and becoming poorer.

It is beyond dispute that there are open problems in activities outside the economy (education, health, children's protection and others). But they cannot be resolved, Mikulic stressed, by taking more and more money from the economy and thus increasing the budgetary expenditure, yet leaving untouched the existing network of institutions, all acquired rights and the private income of the population from property, production and services carried out by citizens with their private means and others. But our tax policy and system are very weak and extremely inefficient. It would be no exaggeration to say that we have many weaknesses in this sphere and that at present we cannot assess realistically how many social resources have been left and continue to be left in the pockets of individuals and how many have enriched themselves in this way. We cannot at present reliably answer why this is so -- is it a question only of influences by individuals who in this way protect their own personal interests, is it a question of the failure of organization and cadres of administration, is it a question of corruption or perhaps, of a broadly deformed consciousness that everything which is personal and private is sacred and untouchable, while that which is social is "free for the taking." How else can one explain the fact that when questions are raised about the need to tax people's profits, prevent illicit activities in the transactions of money and property, evasions to declare profits and such like -- immediately negative consequences which could arise because of that are pointed out while damaging economic, social, and political consequences which we have been suffering from for years are ignored.

Regardless of what is at stake we must ask ourselves: Why have we not made even a small step in implementing the long-term stabilization program in the sphere of tax policy and tax systems? We can no longer delay the answer to this question. With regard to our standing still for such a long time on this issue, it is our duty to establish whether -- as the popular saying goes "the devil is either in the ox in front or in the back wheel." Both have to be put right or changed, Mikulic stated categorically. It is quite certain that it is necessary to protect, with appropriate regulations, the income of the economy from exaggerated appropriation in order to finance general social and joint needs as well as from non-self-managing "associating processes" or joint consumption in sociopolitical communities and at the same time ensure, with relevant tax policy and system, more resources for these needs by taxing the population's private income.

We shall not win the struggle to reduce inflation and implement other goals of the stabilization policy only by changing the economic system and policy but also by persistent involvement of all the working people and citizens in implementing the adopted policy and development strategy, Mikulic added. This, however, implies that ideological vacillations and differences of opinion on the causes of the crisis and of the way out of it, of the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program, of the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management, etc., must be eliminated in the first place in the LCY.

I am convinced, Milulic said, that the time in which we were artificially divided into "reformists" and "defenders of the constitution," into "progressives" and "dogmatics" is behind us. We agree that we must resolutely demolish polycentric statism, re-examine the legislation and concrete practice of self-managing organization processes in associated labor, promote and rationalize the system of self-managing decision-making in organizations of associated labor, make the de-statization process a functon of the further development of self-management, together with simultaneously ensuring those functions of the state which are a prerequisite for stability and democratic development of our society.

Branko Mikulic said at the end of his speech that much greater ideopolitical and action unity by Communists is assumed. If we do not achieve this we shall not extricate ourselves from the crisis, while potential powder kegs in society will increase; fragmentation of Yugoslav society will continue and at the same time pressures for centralization will intensify.

Both of these could further worsen the political situation in the country and lead us into an increasingly difficult situation. As the vanguard of the working class and the leading force in society, the LCY must not permit this. History would never forgive it.

The time has come for calling to account -- by name, demanded Mira Ceran. It is said that we are all responsible for the present difficult situation. However, I do not feel responsible in any way, because I did not participate in taking important decisions. This congress has heard amazement expressed at why and how we got into difficulties, and it should be known who is responsible for the economic crisis, schooling, nuclear power stations, etc. So that this is not repeated, all those who make mistakes should be called to account by name, Mira Ceran considers.

After more than 10 hours of work, today's session of the Congress Commission for Socio-economic Relations ended late this evening. Fifty-four delegates and guests took the floor, but there are 60 delegtes who have asked to speak on economic development, science and technology in tomorrow's continuation of the work.

27 June Session

LD272327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Another 62 delegates and guests who asked to speak on the 3d day of the congress in the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations show that at the highest meeting of Communists efforts are made to speak in simple, but open and frank words, most often about the problems of their environment and economic activity. It is interesting that almost not a single delegate from the ranks of farmers missed the opportunity to take part in the discussion, and this morning one of the first speakers was Andra Tasic who spoke about "aged" villages in the Vranje area. Rather than being agricultural producers, he complained, young people are leaving to join the army of food consumers in towns.

Augustin Papic touched upon the "wound" called the "participation of Yugoslavia in the international division of labor," claiming that this participation is turning into its opposite. Preference in the structure of the international exchange is increasingly enjoyed by services (tourism, transportation, construction projects abroad, and so forth), while or lagging behind is particularly prominent in these areas.

We can only realize changes and emerge from the crisis with unity, both actional and ideological, Budimir Kostic said. Individuals might have become used to the crisis, but not the people who are asking for changes. Stressing that at this congress also there are instances of the lack of unity in assessments of the situation our society is in, Budimir Kostic expressed the view that reports which showed vacillations should not be adopted. The Central Committee must carry out differentiation and advocate a clear way of emerging from the present difficulties and lack of unity. I am afraid, Kostic said, that nobody in the world sees us any longer as a society in which new alternatives of social development are created, since it seems that we are not in a position to offer a perspective of development for our own country, which would be based on new, fresh ideas. There are forces for this, they only have to be given a chance, which also implies the cadre regeneration.

Vlado Klemencic devoted most of his speech to the efficiency of economic activity. The struggle to reduce production expenses and increase work production is one of the most important tasks without which there is no success in the struggle against inflation, or in increasing exports.

Gojko Stanic spoke in favor of establishing deadlines for implementing the established policy. If this is not realized within the established time limits, then the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly should be given the right and obligation to adopt emergency measures. Only thus can unnecessary delays and inefficiency in implementing the adopted policy be prevented. The Federal Executive Council should not be blamed for the fact that a part of the long-term economic stabilization program dealing with agriculture is not being implemented, Dr Petar Markovic said. The power of the Federal Executive Council depends on the strength of the ideopolitical unity of the LCY. In this aspect agriculture is left on the side, and we are suffering increasing damage.

The League of Communists must make assessments whether differences in the degree of development are decreasing, whether they are maintained at the same level, or have deepened. On the basis of this, future tasks and obligations should be established, Dr Avdul Kurpejovic stressed.

According to him differences in development have not decreased, rather they have deepened. Therefore, it is necessary to amend the part of the congress resolution that deals with stimulating the speedier development of economically insufficiently developed parts of the country by saying that further efforts will be made on decreasing differences in the degree of development in relation to the country's average, Kurpejovic suggested.

Speaking about the need to prevent degradation of human environment, Augustin Lah stressed that in Slovenia, for example, as a result of variuos types of pollution almost half of the forest areas have become diseased. This, among other things damage the timber industry and agriculture, as the erosion of soil is spreading. To a great extent environment is threatened by dangerous gases from thermoelectric power plants. Harmful effects from carbon dioxide could be prevented, according to Lah, by using it in manufacturing sulfuric acid. Acid factories should be built next to thermoelectric power plans, and we have our own technology for this. At the same time it is necessary to strengthen preventive protection.

Integration of the Yugoslav economy, Slavko Jokic said, should take place within the framework of the country's joint economic development strategy and by creating opportunities for a freer circulation of the social capital. Accumulation, as the basis of the associating process, has now been reduced to an accounting category which is beyond the workers influence and it is thus not surprising that we have investment "cemeteries" [discontinued investment projects] throughout the country.

In Dragutin Veselinovic's assessment it would be a good thing if the Federal Committee for Agriculture were to become a secretariat in view of the need to orientate agriculture toward becoming a large producer and exporter of food.

Arbitrary behavior by anyone, though as a rule it comes mostly from bureaucracy, is chiefly to blame for the party and other conclusions not being implemented. Having made this assessment, Milos Perovic made an additional one, that the workers are not to blame for the economic crisis and in particular not for failed investments which had been taken on with the techno-bureaucrats' blessing. Not happy about the scope of decisionmaking by workers extending only as far as the workers council, he demanded that a Chamber of Associated Labor be set up at the SFRY Assembly. Perovic stressed that he had no ulterior motives in demanding this and that he only wanted the worker to extend his sphere of activity right up to the top of the state machine.

Radivoje Nikcevic, in warning about poor cooperation in non-ferrous metallurgy, also mentioned the example of some Yugoslav organizations prospecting for bauxite in Africa, while it had been proved that Yugoslavia had the richest deposits of good-quality bauxite ore in Europe. Vasil Popovski sees work stoppages as a disgrace to our revolution and believes that trade unions and other political organizations did not do what was necessary to prove that the workers in our country had no one to strike against but that they did so only at the expense of their own interests. Comrade Tito also said this, Popovski recalled. And Tito's work lives on, he said (applause) because we do not forget this for a single moment at this gathering.

The congress rostrum provides the opportunity to hear those who do not often have the opportunity to be heard. It is not there for officials to be heard because we hear from them every day anyway, Ljubica Medic believes.

She devoted most of her speech to the cadre policy and said that in Yugoslavia only election results up to the municipal level were uncertain. From then on further progress or at least rotation at the horizontal level, regardless of the results of work, is on the whole ensured. Officials are mainly preoccupied with what post they will get in the next elections when they should in fact concern themselves above all with the implementation of the agreed on policy because only then can they enjoy our trust. It is, therefore, no surprise that we link the present crisis chiefly with leaders at all levels, Ljubica Medic says.

She also objected to former officials, now in retirement, severely criticizing the present state of society and demanding responsibility while not mentioning with a single word their own contribution to the crisis which has been going on for some time.

We labor under the grace illusion about the necessity for absolute social security of the employed. People firmly believe that one cannot be without a job, regardless of how the work is done. The prevailing moral is to know about one's rights while work and responsibility are rarely mentioned. This must be changed even at the risk of severe struggle, conflicts and upheavals. With these words of self-criticism by Selimir Manojlovic, the afternoon session of the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations began.

There should be sanctions for idleness, irrational management, faulty investment decisions or bad cadre policy. They would quickly force us to change our attitude. If sanctions are introduced, Selimir Manojlovic believes, there would be less opportunism, spurious solidarity, passiveness, isolationism and divisions.

If all of us are looking for help then there is nobody left to help us, Sreto Radanovic believes. The prevailing sentiment among us should be that we should help ourselves, but to by having everyone grab as much as he can but only as much as he has contributed to social wealth. Social differences are growing and the workers are the ones who suffer most because of that. The party and the congress should draw a line and show how much burden can be placed on associated labor, Sreto Radanovic stressed.

Borislav Mikelic also proposed taxing the rich strata of society, even including confiscation of property which is not the result of work or inheritance.

Most delegates speaking at the Commission for the Development of Socioeconomic Relations deal with the agricultural situation which is lagging far behind the goals set by the long-term economic stability program.

These goals could precisely be implemented, Ratko Svilar said, if we could find a way of increasing agricultural production in the individual sector. Furthermore, the number of agricultural crops we grow should be expanded, from wheat, corn, and cattle feed which we grow now, to at least 30 others. After all, this was what we used to produce a long time ago.

An interesting polemical review of some earlier speeches in the debate also took place at the session. With his slogan "Efficient workers, unite!," Avgust Majeric wanted to express the essence of the changes that should be made to the conditions of frightening inefficiency which hinders our progress. There are competent workers in all republics and provinces.

Yet, it is striking how everyone swears by commodity production yet loses sight of the fact that the market will appreciate goods made in the socially accepted amount of time. Goods and competitive production, in Majeric's words, imply, in fact, diversity, not uniformity. He described this picturesquely by saying that not everyone could expect the same personal income for 8 hours spent working because not everybody uses this time equally successfully and productively. Hence the differences in the economy working for the market.

Steven Santo referred to the frequent complaints about low personal incomes in many industries or parts of the country and sounded a warning about such incomes falling even further, because, everybody wants more but nobody mentions the source of these funds. This can only be created through work.

Vladislav Mocnik stressed that Yugoslavia needed no new nuclear power plants at least up to the year 2000 because, judging by the results of research, we have enough untapped hydroelectric potential and coal. But, these reserves are not evenly distributed throughout the republics and provinces. Coal reserves, which are practically untapped, are largest in Kosovo, but negotiations by the power industries in the republics and provinces on prospecting and use last too long. Mocnik, therefore, believes that as soon as possible agreement should be reached to ensure the use of these reserves and at the same time provide new jobs in Kosovo Province.

With regard to distribution, workers do not complain about how little they get; but about injustice, Marija Todorovic said at the end of the debate at the 13th LCY Congress Commission for Socioeconomic Relations. Over 130 delegates and guests took part in the debate in the 2 and a half days while a considerable number submitted their statements in writing.

Having been acquainted with the proposed report of its work prepared by a special working group, the commission tried in a 2-hour debate to improve the wording of this document. The proposals referred to the unity of the Yugoslav market, the role of science, relief of the economy, specific forms of achieving responsibility, and other issues. The working groups will incorporate these proposals in the text of the report tonight. Reservations voiced about the construction of nuclear power plants and the stance on criticism in the LC and society in general being specific and directed at those responsible will be given greater emphasis. The report with these supplements was unanimously accepted.

Socioeconomic Resolution

LD282236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 28 Jun 86

["Thirteenth LCY Congress: LC Resolution on the Development of Socialist, Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Our society must be open to the flow of ideas and the ceaseless transformation that leads to a greater harmony between the ideas which set it in motion and the real situation, between wishes and material possibilities. Today the most important thing is that the clear strategy of self-managing socialist development is being rapidly implemented as a vital requirement and as the practice of workers and working people, said the resolution on the development of socialist, self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-managing democracy.

The worker attached greater value to one practical step in the de facto matter of self-managing control and the area of self-managing democracy and humanism in the factory, and, through the delegate system, in the whole of society, than to all, even the most beautifully composed, conclusions which repeat the need to master this control. The open problems in society, the resolution stressed, show that the LC is confronted by the situation in its ranks; by an ideopolitical unity that has been undermined; by the consciousness of its members; by its own historical responsibility for socialist self-management and the mobilization of the working class, the popular masses and all progressive people at the crossroads of further social progress and comprehensive development of Yugoslavia.

This document noted the serious material position of our economy, its liquidity problems and overindebtedness, the low efficiency of economic activity and low productivity. It is assessed that this is a consequence of many years of administrative voluntarist exhaustion [as received] and the irrational squandering of the social resources and natural wealth of the country. Hence radical changes in developmental and economic policy are being sought, and it stressed that without changes in the distribution of incomes to the benefit of the economy and the maintenance of domestic consumption within realistic limits, the revitalization of the economy, its development along modern technological and technical lines, and efficient adaption to the difficult conditions of engaging in economic activity and business operations cannot be expected.

Indeed, the priority task is the battle against inflation. This can only be won by increasing production and exports and by removing the causes of the stagnation in material development. It is only on a strengthened material basis that workers in the economy can be the real exponents of the free exchange of labor in the development of social activities and a factor in social policy as well as a factor in socioeconomic development. Decisive changes are only possible if the worker ties his social security to the results of his work, or rather to the business performance of the basic organization of associated labor. The LC must fight to enable youth to build its future so as not to deprive our society of the force which, by its nature, has the most ambitions and the greatest aspirations to self-management and creativity. A society in which young people cannot ensure any prospects for themselves has no future, the resolution stressed.

The political system must ensure the firmer integration of society, the strengthening of the democratic system of agreement-seeking and negotiating, and supporting the aspiration toward a greater mutual integration in joint ventures, joint income, and the contemporary export structure of the economy. It is not possible to get out of the existing crisis, the resolution stressed, by employing the same means and methods which led us into it. It cannot be achieved by skirting the Constitution; by disrespecting laws and not being ready to implement them consistently in practice; or by violating social norms and yardsticks in making decisions about investments, the use of accumulated funds, indebtedness abroad, and the ineffective implementation of decisions. The way out of the crisis is possible only by other means and with new political contents of sociopolitical actions and changes in the method of work of the LC and of subjective forces.

The LC cannot accept the artificial and destructive dilemma as to whether it is fighting for or against changes in the political system. The LCY has been and remains clear in its orientation that the achievements of the revolution and of socialist self-managing democracy can and must be defended by revolution alone.

This orientation can, in present conditions, only be implemented in line with the class position of the LC, by changing the relations of social production and social practice and also by normative changes -- by those which seek new solutions in the creative application and development of the basic assumptions of the Constitution. The LCY highlights this question as the basic class question of today. The greatest danger to, and enemy of, the historic process that is leading toward socialism, and thus also our self-managing society, is bureaucratization. A settling of accounts with this danger must begin in the LC itself, the resolution emphasized.

The most significant and immediate task of the LC is to develop a socioeconomic system that will ensure that workers have control over income and accumulation. Basic organizations, constituted in line with the bases of the Constitution and the law of associated labor, must be open and capable of adapting quickly to the demands of economically rational production and business operations, and to the needs of the market and the possibilities of mastering and using modern scientific and technical-technological achievements. Workers cannot win this battle to achieve this situation in the basic organizations of associated labor without the LC and the trade unions. The LC insists that, in basic organizations and in the whole system of associated labor, partial and group ownership interests that hamper or frustrate the self-managing integration of labor are overcome. This, in practical terms, is the answer to the technocratic and voluntaristic pressure directed toward the abolition of basic organizations of associated labor but also toward tendencies for basic organizations or work communities to take over the role and function of the work organization. The resolution laid particular stress on the necessity of strengthening the role of the workers council and also on worker control. The working collective has the right to independently elect its management organs, and bears the consequences of these decisions.

A common political development is particularly important for the creation and functioning of self-managing integrated entities of associated labor. Self-managing organization and integration of associated labor cannot be the result of a decree, or of political voluntarism. At the same time, enslavement to organizational models constructed in advance and any form of political interference whatsoever are unacceptable.

The system and policy of prices must proceed from economic and market criteria that will ensure that high productivity in the world economy has a positive influence on our development. Economic measures and instruments, particularly those in the domain of credit and fiscal policy, should be brought to bear on economic subjects to reduce operating costs, primarily by doing business in a more qualitative and efficient way. The social control of prices should be realized as a form of involving the self-managing organization of society [in action] which facilitates the positive operation of economic laws under conditions of an unstable market and prevents high and irrational costs of production from being easily transferred to prices.

Part of the resolution is devoted to the delegate system, whose development, it stresses, must be advocated by the LC as well. However, it added, any formalistic, bureaucratic and dogmatic insistence on solving the crisis by new regulations, and by fundamental changes in the normative organization of the political system, would only lead to its further intensification and exacerbation and to our overall disunity.

Neither can the execution of decisions be approached in the way of conventional managements and executive powers.

The principle of agreement-seeking and negotiation between the republics and the provinces in the process of decisionmaking in the federation, is an irreplaceable factor in the democratic and conscious strengthening of the cohesion and stability of our community. It best expresses the essence of the relations in the federation and the equality of the nations and nationalities, or rather, the republics and provinces.

A component of this principle is also the obligatory agreement on issues envisaged by the Constitution and on which depends the genuine equality of the nations and nationalities in disposing of income and surplus value. However, the resolution stressed, this principle must be implemented as part of the need and responsibility to achieve unity and togetherness in adopting and carrying out decisions and not in a way that would put this equality against unity. In changing agreement into veto, means of confrontation and blockade, of pressures and deals, deprives this principle of its democratic character and paves the way for political arbitration. For our community to function efficiently and to be able to adopt on time decisions on the most vital issues of the country, the LC must be the most active ideopolitical force in this process.

The development of relations in the federation is based on 1974 constitutional solutions which, as regards the achievement of national freedoms and equality of the nations and nationalities, represent a confirmation of the principles of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia. The task of the communists as a whole and of the leaderships of the republican and provincial organizations of the LC is to fight successfully for the consistent implementation of the jointly agreed and determined policy, federal laws and regulations. To a large extent, the country's unity and a more harmonious and more efficient functioning of the Federation depends on this. Republican and provincial organs are responsible for the implementation of the agreed policy and federal regulations and their attitude to them should be the same as that to their own acts. The entire delegate mechanism, and in particular the delegations of the republics and provinces in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and those delegates in the Federal Chamber, should be made to participate in carrying out the joint policy.

The resolution pointed out in particular that the functions of the Federation could not be effectively and efficiently carried out if the republics and provinces did not bear their part of the responsibility for cadre policy in federal organs and organizations. Without the active role and unity of views in LC action as a whole, and particularly in the LCY Central Committee, the concept of the Federation laid down by the Constitution cannot be successfully realized. By effective activity and influence on the entire decisionmaking process in the Federation, the LCY Central Committee should, more than previously, manifest the initiative to build uniform ideopolitical stances that will direct on time the LC as a whole, and its activity in the SAWPY and in the delegate system, to resolving essential issues of the development and functioning of the Yugoslav community, the Resolution on the Development of Socialist, Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy stressed.

RESOLUTION ISSUED ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD282255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 28 Jun 86

["Resolution on Economic, Scientific and Technological Development" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Reduction of the inflation rate, financial consolidation and unburdening of the economy are three priority tasks laid down in the Resolution of the 13th LCY Congress on the tasks of the League of Communists in economic, scientific and technological development.

The period ahead should, as the document states, be a period of internal economic consolidation and normalization of the country's foreign liquidity, but also a time of major socioeconomic changes and of scientific and technological advances toward realizing the long-term program of economic stabilization. This requires that communists and other social factors should be committed to ensuring that social resources are employed in the most rational manner and, in programs which can give the most rapid effect. At the same time, the mutually-linked criteria must be respected: creation of greater income and accumulation in relation to the invested labor and means, achievement of greater exports, and currency inflow and involvement of our economy in the world technological process. Workers should speed up the self-managing concentration of social accumulation and increase its rational usage. It is therefore essential, the resolution underlines, to guarantee stable conditions for economic activity, unburden the economy's revenue and accomplish a destatization of decision-making on the means of expanded reproduction.

It is of special importance for overcoming economic difficulties and halting stagnation that full support be given to economic and systemic solutions and measures by those organizations of associated labor which are the most capable in economic and developmental terms.

In order to create the most favorable possible conditions for further socioecnomic development, communists must above all wage a struggle to ensure that relations in acquisition and distribution of income and division of funds for personal incomes are settled in such a manner as to satisfy the demands of efficient work and management, ensure the required relation in allocating income for consumption and accumulation, and achieve equality of workers in associated labor in the unified Yugoslav market. the most important thing in this, the resolution states, is that only labor and the results of labor determine the material and social position of the worker.

It is also up to the workers to struggle to ensure that all those responsible for making decisions and all beneficiaries of social resources adopt programs toward unburdening the economy, including reduction of credit and other forms of indebtedness on the part of associated labor. The implementation of these programs would achieve a redistribution of income in favor of organizations of associated labor in the economy. One should already expect this year, the document states, a growth in the degree of self-financing reproduction which, by its constant increase, will represent a powerful material basis for association of labor and means in the unified Yugoslav economic area.

The reform of financing joint and general consumption should be oriented in this direction, too, in order that this could be brought into accord with the requirements of the time and the real possibilities of the economy. Radical changes are also required in the taxation system and policy.

The aim of these changes is to increase the proportion of direct taxes at the expense of indirect taxes, to reduce the taxation burden on the economy by increasing taxation on income from property and other sources of the population's income. The document also advocates that bases and criteria should be laid down to identify the share of income realized in exceptional favorable conditions, and to direct this toward development.

The document goes on to state that economic policy, its instruments, and the measures by which the general conditions for economic activity are determined, must be in accord with the long and medium-term goals. It is particularly important that economic policy measures should be worked out in an integrated way, should be adopted in a timely manner, should be mutually synchronized, and should nip in the bud and close the channels for inflationary methods of conducting economic activity.

The LC's attention must be focussed upon strengthening the position of our economy in international economic relations, by means of increasing exports of goods and services, rational imports, and successful involvement of our economy in the international division of labor. The key factors of exports should be the organizations of associated labor which are linked by joint programs for developing output for export. The formation of a rational export structure, the resolution states, demands specialization and division of labor, linkage of organizations of associated labor on a Yugoslav scale and also with foreign partners.

A vital condition for breathing fresh life into production and exports is more rapid and more rational substitution of imports, as well as increasing imports of things we do not have or do not have enough of for export-oriented production. Only by increasing the net currency inflow is it possible to create conditions for importing what is necessary for new production, the document underlines.

Creation of conditions for normalization of the country's foreign liquidity is considered to be one of the most vital tasks for communists in the period ahead. It is emphasized that the most important thing is that the country's relative indebtedness should be reduced by constant increases in exports and currency inflow. Alongside regular repayment of foreign loans and credits, the share of accumulation based on foreign loans must be guaranteed, in order that funds are directed in accordance with stricter economic criteria.

A real dinar exchange-rate policy is exceptionally important for the realization of the export orientation of our economy, as one of the basic instruments for establishing real economic criteria in relations with foreign countries. There is clear support for establishing unhampered circulation of foreign currency by means of an organized currency market, as well as for the dinar to be the sole means of payment in the country and a real measure of value.

In the section of the resolution which deals with instilling dynamism into economic growth and with structural changes, emphasis is laid on the orientation toward production problems which will guarantee greater exports, income and accumulation. In addition to the development of the propulsive industry [propulzinvna industrija], stress is placed upon the need for more rapid development of other production and service activities, especially tourism, for support for the economy and increased food production. The further development of power engineering and more intensive use of our own possibilities in this sphere are put forward intensive use of our own possibilities in this sphere are put forward as a vital precondition for the development of these as well as other economic areas.

Acceleration of scientific and technological progress and increasingly wide and effective use of this in social practice is of exceptional importance to the development and transformation of the economy and of society, for the realization of the economic stabliization policy, and for securing the effectiveness of the system of socialist self-management. Hence, the advocation of more rapid development of science, technology, innovativeness and education. All plans for development, the resolution underlines, must be founded upon application of the modern achievements of science and technology, as vital factors of reproduction. In addition to advocating using "our own brains", more rational transfer and more creative use of imported technology is sought, as well as unified criteria for selecting and utilizing this. Where importation of nuclear technology is concerned, the criteria and opinions of scientific workers must be respected, but so must those of the broadest circle of working people and citizens.

As a long-term task, attaining more rapid development of the underdeveloped republics and the rapidest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo should be founded predominately upon self-management association of labor and means on the basis of income, and upon the joint interest of organizations of associated labor and all of all the republics and provinces. The development of the SAP of Kosovo, the resolution underlines, demands the greatest attention and support of the entire Yugoslav community.

Halting the growth of unemployment and creating conditions to reduce the number of unemployed is ranked among the chief goals of socioeconomic development in the period ahead. It is therefore demanded that in all environments specific programs for more rapid and productive employment should be drawn up and consistently implemented. In employment, policy priority must be given to more rapid and effective employment of qualified and educated cadres, especially young people, jobless workers, women, and also those who have no opportunity to earn their living in agriculture or outside the social sector. Employment of those starting their first job, the resolution states, must be under much stricter legal, political, and social control. Incidences of keeping young people and women from jobs in certain environments, and various abuses and manipulations of competition by the institution must be vigorously prevented through political and other measures.

Tasks in the sphere of social policy are also laid down in the resolution. In addition to advocating consistent distribution in accordance with labor and the results of labor, particular attention is given to relations in the sphere of housing, protection of the standard of living, as well as removing social differences which are not based upon labor. The further development of health care, education, child care, and social protection are laid down in the Resolution on Economic and Scientific and Technological Developmemt as serving to strengthen the productive forces of society, raise labor productivity, and more fully satisfy social needs.

HASANI SPEAKS ON KOSOVO AT 13TH LCY CONGRESS

AU011401 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 27 Jun 86 p 5

[Report on speech by SFRY President Sinan Hasani to the Commission for the Ideopolitical Activity and the Statute of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 26 June: "Sinan Hasani: National Equality -- A Class Interest of Everybody"]

[Text] I would like to recall the historical fact that the new Yugoslavia was born of the War of National Liberation and the socialist revolution and has built and created its overall social character on the foundations of working class interests and the equality of peoples and nationalities.

It can therefore be said that the progress of the new Yugoslavia to the present day has mainly and frequently depended on a correct understanding and application of the class component in its construction and general development, said Sinan Hasani at the opening of his speech in the third commission.

He spoke about this class definition and about behavior in the LC as a necessity and a prospect. Sinan Hasani said that the workers and the working class, in relation to the principled guidelines of the LC, are not only a basic driving force of the entire Yugoslav social reproduction, but are also a revolutionary force which opens new horizons, horizons which exceed all others in their farsightedness. Communists and workers should not only not ignore, but all costs must devote attention and care to the direct interests of all sections of the community. They should also not support and represent every partial and transitory interest, without taking into consideration what meaning these interests might possess for the whole of society, Sinan Hasani then added.

Without Idealism

It is irresponsible behavior to have social and general consumption above the framework of social regulations and outside the framework of earned income. The often advanced view that productive labor should be remunerated in the most adequate way has not received the recognition it deserves, with serious consequences in production and in attitude of young people. Sinan Hasani went on to say that it is clear to every patriot that Yugoslavia as such can only exist as a socialist self-managing community of equal peoples and nationalities, of socialist republics and their autonomous provinces. Disintegrative tendencies which have enveloped almost every field and area, are opposed to the interests of the working class, to whom every form of barrier, separatism, and unitarism is alien. There is no need to idealize the interests of working class unity, but it is more than certain that the aims of the working class are the strongest basis for sociial integration. Furthermore, it must be added that the interests of self-managing workers relate in the same way to every area and to the nation as a whole.

The Albanians have Linked Their Destiny to This Yugoslavia.

As is well-known, national equality among us has been won through and during the single and joint national liberation struggle and through our revolution. During the decades of socialist development and construction, brotherhood and unity among all our peoples and nationalities throughut our country has been developed and deepened continually. This has been and remains a guarantee of all our victories. But what is happening today? Various nationalists and other enemies desire to turn our struggle for national equality to their own dark ends, as they attempt to present themselves as guardians of their own peoples, and even of the working class itself. Such attempts have been noticed throughout the country but they emerged, in brutal illustration, in the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in 1981. If more attention and care had been shown to the class breadth of our society, I believe that the enemy would not have been able to achieve what he did. The struggle of the LC and other subjective socialist forces against Albanian nationalism and irredentism should assume to a greater extent the character of a class struggle. It must be explained to the working people of Kosovo, and to the Albanians in particular, that a nationalist monster has risen up against them, a dark alliance of overthrown clases and of so-called Enverist Maxism-Leninism. Their goal is the destruction of socialist Yugoslavia, in which they have become their own masters, have achieved unprecedented results in their development, in peace, freedom, and equality. The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is the common achievement of all those who live and work there.

As an undeveloped part of the SR of Serbia and the SFRY it belongs to them, I am thinking of those who live in Kosovo. [sentence as published] Its blossoming requires the joint efforts of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Romany Gypsies, villagers and workers. In this concrete instance, there can be no villagers and workers. In this concrete instance, there can be no flinching on the part of the true Albanian worker, villager, or intellectual in Yugoslavia before that part of his people which uncritically glorifies everything that is its own, and appeals to brotherly blood ties and a sacred tongue and encourages national self-satisfaction, hatred of others, bureaucracy, arbitrariness, arrogance, etc.

Nostalgia for Kosovo.

In opposition to the real truth, and to the feelings of the Serb and Montenegrin people in Kosovo and beyond, nourished with an ideology alien to the working class, and in a fashion excessively laden with nostalgia in Kosovo interwined with the myth of Kosovo, and linking the destiny of Kosovo exclusively with the Serbs and Montenegrins, among other things, attempts are being made to sow suspicion of all Albanians, as if they were not properly trustworthy elements, loyal to Yugoslavia. Through the revolution and the socialist construction of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo on a working class basis, the basis of their own complete quality has been laid, the basis of a single common front for the present and the future. They have sealed their destiny once and for all through fraternal coexistence. It is, of course, quite natural in this common life that Albanian and Serb and Montenegrin working men should be friends and comrades and neighbors, for they fought together during the National Liberation War and built the socialist community which has created socialist and self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia. So their common life is a historical and class necessity, just as Yugoslavia is a historical necessity for all its working people and peoples and nationalities.

Resolution On Albanian 'Interference'

LD281519 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 28 Jun 86

["Resolution on the LCY Tasks in the Implementation of the Platform on Kosovo -- TANJUG headline; ALL QUOTATION MARKS AS RECEIVED]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Significant results were achieved in the period between the 12th and the 13th congresses in suppressing overt activity of Albanian nationalism and in consolidating organized socialist forces. In addition, a process began of reciprocal economic openings and links between the associated labor in Kosovo and the country as a whole, especially in the SR of Serbia. However, the 13th Congress assesses that the situation brought about by the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo continues to represent one of the most difficult political, moral and socioeconomic problems in the Yugoslav community.

On the basis of this statement, it is stressed in the resolution on the tasks of the LC for further implementation of the political platform for LCY action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo that some important tasks from the platform on Kosovo and their elaboration into conclusions are not being carried out by the two presidiums with the necessary decisiveness and consistency. Irredentists, although they have been dealt severe blows, have not been smashed but are continuing to organize themselves illegally and to operate in a counterrevolutionary way. LCY and society's policy on the most rapid development of Kosovo is being implemented sluggishly and incompletely. This is exacerbating the otherwise difficult problems in the economic structure and in the field of employment.

The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress is continuing and represents one of the most difficult political problems in Kosovo and throughout the country.

After these general introductory assessments the authors of the draft resolution speak very concretely about the further tasks of the LC in this province. "The LCY struggle for the further development of socialist self-management, national equality, unity and togetherness in Kosovo must be carried out through a unified action of the LC and of all organized socialist forces in Yugoslavia, in which context the biggest commitments and responsibilities devolve on the communists in Serbia and Kosovo."

The development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, it goes on to stress, merits the special attention and maximum support of the entire Yugoslav community, not only to arrest its relative stagnation but also the start amending the difference between the general level of Kosovo development and that in other areas of the country. This obliges the communists in the province to make maximum efforts to use more rationally production resources and the means of production already available in Kosovo; and also the significant resources which our entire social community is setting aside for the development of Kosovo.

Kosovo's greater reliance on its own resources will not disminish the need for material support from the resources of the fund of the federation and for additional monies from the federal budget, and also for resources from other sources. The overall development in Kosovo should be based primarily on the pooling of labor and resources along self-management lines. The stance implicit in the resolution is that in Kosovo special attention must be paid to the development of the processing industry, agriculture, craft industries, the service industry and tourism; that is to say, the branches which make the biggest contribution to more speedily solving the unemployment problem.

The major part of this congress document is devoted to the tasks of the LC in the development of intranational relations and brotherhood, unity and togetherness in this province. The League of Communists stresses that overcoming nationalistic passions and prejudices, mistrust and intolerance which lead to intensified emigration under duress by Serbs and Montenegrins, is indispensable. In this context the greatest responsiblity for the state of intranational relations in Kosovo is borne by members of the Albanian nationality who constitute the majority in Kosovo. Of course, members of other nations and nationalities also bear their share of responsibility.

"Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress, in its political sense, is directed at the gradual implementation of the strategic objectives of the enemy expressed in the demands like "an ethnically pure Kosovo," "Kosovo a republic" and "greater-Albania."

Consistent implementation of legal, political and other measures which prevents emigration under duress is one of the basic commitment of LC organs and of communists in state organs and institutions...Communists are duty-bound to fight for economic, political, legal and other measures which will more efficiently foil the implementation of the aim pursued by Albanian nationalists to "clear" Kosovo of Serbs, Montenegrins and members of other nations and nationalities."

The resolution stresses in particular the need to intensify the struggle against Serb, Montenegrin, Macedonian and other nationalists who are trying to identify Albanian nationalists and irredentists with the Albanian nation.

In conclusion the document stresses that despite the well-known principles implicit in our foreign policy, the People's Sociailist Republic of Albania continues to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. "Irredentist and nationalistic indoctrination of our citizens, which is inspired and organized from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania represents a serious threat to peace and security in the Balkans and beyond. Propaganda and subversive activity carried out on this basis from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania represents flagrant interference in our internal relations and poses a threat to the territorial integrity of our country, which will continue to be met by a resolute condemnation by all communists, people, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia." Nevertheless, the resolution notes in conclusion, despite everyting, Yugoslavia will continue its policy of good-neighborly relations.

NEW CC TO HANDLE TITO WIDOW'S 'COMPLAINT'

LD281301 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1157 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- The 13th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress, which closes later today after four days of work, has received 1,112 complaints and proposals from groups and individuals.

The majority relate to dissatisfaction with bureaucratism and various injustices. There are some, however, which refer to personal problems.

Among the latter is a complaint sent by Josip Broz Tito's widow, Jovanka. The content of her letter to the congress was not revealed since none of the complaints were read out at the plenary session.

At the proposal of the Complaints and Proposals Commission, the congress took the stand that Jovanka Broz's complaint was of such a nature that the new Central Committee should be engaged with in the same way.

The commission also said that solutions to most of the other proposals and complaints should be sought in republican, provincial or communal LC organizations.

LEADERS MEET CONGRESS DELEGATION HEADS

LD272237 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1843 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) -- Preparations for the 8th non-aligned summit in Harare, the situation in southern Africa, the arms race and bilateral relations were in the focus of the talks that Yugoslav top-ranking state and party officials held today with members of a number of Communists, workers' and other parties attending the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) In Belgrade.

President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic received the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by member of the Executive Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee Ion Coman. Vodoje Zarkovic also conferred with the delegation of the French Communist Party, headed by Central Committee Politbureau member Roland Leroy.

Zarkovic also met with the delegation of the Zambian United National Party, headed by chairman of the Central Committee political department Reuben Chitakinga Kamanga.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency this morning received also the delegations of the Indian National Congress headed by Secretary-General Courian Anthony, of the Workers' Party of Ethhiopia headed by Politbureau member and secretary of the Central Committee Feseh Dost and of the Peruvian United Left headed by party president Alfonso Barantes Lingan.

Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dimce Belovski had talks with representatives of the slovene minority organizations in Austria and Italy. In the course of the morning, he also received a delegation of the Syrian Ba'th party, headed by member of the Regional leadership Rashid Ahtarini.

Belovski held talks at Sava Centre with a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, which is headed by member of the political committee and secretary of the Central Committee Ferenc Havasi.

The Hungarian delegation was also received today by Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic.

Mikulic received a delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party, headed at the Yugoslav Communists' 13th Congress by Marian Wozniak, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee.

Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Janez Zemljaric today met with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

Vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Mojsov received the delegation of the Angolan MPLA-Party of Labour headed by Kundi Paittama, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

The long, friendly discussion centered on the situation in southern Africa and actions of the nonaligned countries at the summit in Harare.

In the Federation Building in New Belgrade, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic received member of the Central Committee of the People's National Congress (PNC), Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana Robert Corbin who handed Djuranovic a message for the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Djuranovic today conferred with Chrispina Gomesa, member of the Central Committee of the Cape Verde African Independence Party, who is representing her country's party at the 13th Congress of the LCY.

Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc received member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party Juan Almeida Boske.

Member of the Central Committee and secretary of the International Relations Department of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist party Mohamed Ali Warsame was received by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec.

Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkkovic conferred today with Rmando Gebuza, member of the Politburo of the Mozambican Frelimo party.

President of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY) Nenad Bucin met with President of the Danish Socialist People's Party Gert Petersen.

President of the Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia (TUCY) Marija Todorovic received Deputy Secretary of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Maltese Labor party Charles Mangion.

Yugoslav Government member and chairman of the Federal Committee for Labour, Health and Social Security Doctor Janko Obocki received Minister of Health of Zimbabwe Doctor Sydney Tigere Sekaramaj, who is attending the highest gathering of the Yugoslav Communists in his capacity as head of the delegation of the ZANU-PF party.

President of the foreign policy committee of the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dr Mijat Sukovic received in separate visits Ruben Carpio Kastillo, president of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Venezuelan Senate, who is attending the work of the 13th Congress of the LCY as the representative of the Party of Democratic Action, and Rincon Gallardo Meltis Gilberto, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Foreign Relations Department of the United Socialist Party of Mexico.

CORRECTION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ELECTION REPORT

The following replaces the item headlined "Further Reportage on 13th LCY Congress," subheaded "Central Committee, Others Elected," published in the 30 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 51, providing omitted election returns in parenthesis:

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[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 13th LCY Congress has elected a new Central Committee, Supervisory Commission, and Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY.

The following have been elected to the LCY Central Committee by a two-thirds majority of votes:

Mato Andric (1635), Milos Bajcetic (1659), Sucro Bandic (1633), Dmitrije Baucal (1645), Ivan Brigic (1613), Stane Brovet (1651), Josip Bukovcan (1627), Radoslav Bulajic (1631), Seniha Bulja (1551), Simeon Buncic (1640), Tomo Cerjan (1622), Darja Colaric (1608), Dusan Ckrebic (1472), Nurham Cato (1596), Dusica Danilovic (1654), Ladislav Darabos (1609), Teza Dimic (1623), Dimitar Dimidzievski (1615), Suzana Dinevska (1625), Raif Dizdarevic (1512), Stane Dolanc (1400), Svetislav Dolasevic (1478), Dusan Dragosavac (1418), Ivo Druzic (1597), Enver Djerdjeku (1517), Dalij Djonlagic (1590), Milo Djukanovic (1633), Mladen Djurin (1610), Josip Eterovic (1617), Andjelija Filipovic (1625), Slobodan Filipovic (1675), Radisa Gacic (1555), Vangel Gagecev (1606), Milan Goranjc (1644), Miomir Grbovic (1639), Bozidar Grubsic (1659), Vinko Hafner (1537), Gojio Hajdukovic (1627), Sinan Hasani (1517), Vladimir Hodaj (1638), Ahmet Hodzic (1631), Hrvoje Istuk (1546), Branko Jercinovic (1612), Lambe Joavanoski (1616), Nerandza Jovanov (1632), Radovan Jovanov (1609), Nikola Jovanic (1627), Vjekoslav Jurcic (1620), Ivo Karamarko (1608), Milka Kikovic (1638), Vojislav Knezevic (1620), Rudi Kolak (1544), Martina Kolar (1622), Stefan Korosec (1576), Dragutin Kosovac (1583), Radoje Kostandinovic (1622), Andjelko Kovacevic (1616), Sergej Kraigher (1506), Adem Krasnici (1521), Dara Krnetic (1631), Antun Kruljac (1603), Bosko Krunic (1401), Muhiba Kulovic (1603), Dragana Labus (1618), Branko Ladjevic (1620), Mihajlo Lalic (1629), Marko Lolic (1567), Vakusin Loncar (1580), Anton Lukezic (1637), Nandor Major (1499), Mladenko Maksimovic (1631), Branko Mamula (1620), Ante Markovic (1536), Krste Markovski (1580), Petar Matic (1522), Suljo Mehic (1611), Ahmet Mehovic (1631), Esad Merdic (1621), Munic Mesihovic (1522), Vukasin Micunovic (1631), Ivan Mihaljev (1609), Branko Mikulic (1592), Mihajlo Milojevic (1620), Stevan Mirkovic (1637), Blagoje Mitanoski (1604),Lazar Mojsov (1569), Rahman Morina (1528), Said Mujkanovic (1613), Boris Muzevic (1602), Djuro Nemet *(1610), Branko Obrenic (1640), Borislav Odadzic (1601), Marko Orlandic (1594), Marjan Orozen (1577), Milica Ozbic (1607), Tosum Pahumi (1579), Jovo Panajotovic (1620), Milan Pancevski (1591), Milica Pejanovic (1643), Mihajlo Pesic (1620), Marica Petrovic (1636), Milka Planinc (1525), Jordan Pop-Jordanov (1613), Milocan Popovic (1572), Hamdija Pozderac (1482), Trajko Prendzov (1602), Ivica Racan (1580), Radovan Radonjic (1635), Tomislav Radovic (1623), Hasim Redzepi (1535), Bogoljub Redzic (1632), Milanko Renovica (1592), Stevan Santo (1600), Zorka Sekulovic (1636), Maksimilijan Senica (1609), Branislav Simic (1635), Dobrivoje Simonovic (1620), Joze Slokar (1602), Andrej Spasov (1607), Borisav Srebric (1478), Boris Stankovski (1602), Ivan Stojanovic (1586), Nikola Stojanovic (1514), Stanislav Stojanovic (1598), Ali Sabani (1531), Franc Setinc (1519), Franc Sifkovic (1583), Petar Simic (1636), Kolj Siroka (1452), Drago Sofranac (1628, Borut Suklje (1597, Ali Sukrija (1449), Stipe Suvar (1391), Taip Taipi (1577), Dragan Tomic (1586), Nedelko Tajkovski (1597), Bogdan Trifunovic (1566), Vasil Tupurkovski (1523), Igor Ursic (1597), Ugljesa Uzelac (1614), Ljubomir Varoslija (1574), Matija Vaslovic (1601), Sanije Veselj (1557), Dobrivoje Vidic (1494), Radaovan Vlajkovic (1461), Josip Vrhovec (1441), Milutin Vukasinovic (1610), Perko vukotic (1623), Mladjen Vukovic (1616), Janez Zahrastnik (1584), Janez Zemljaric (1539), Dragica Zgrebec (1607), Snezana Zlatar (1610), Janko Zupancic (1598), Vidoje Zarkovic (1551).

The following have been elected by a two-thirds majority of votes to the Supervisory Commission of the LCY:

Milo Asanovic (1622), Ognjen Huskic (1657), Zivorad Jakovljevic (1651), Anica Kuhar (1649), Gligor Poposki (1660), and Pero Skrlin (1656).

The following have been elected with the necessary two-thirds majority to the Statutory Commission of the LCY: Dusan Apostolov (1669), Vukojica Boskovic (1665), Milan Fabjancic (1665), Joze Florjancic (1633), Rade Glavic (1652), Milomir Jakovljevic (1667), Risto Jovanovic (1660), Nikola Jurceviv (1650), Andrej Kardelis (1654), Olga Labudovic (1675), Nikola Matovski (1652), Vesna Seljubac (1655), Jovo Urgcic (1645), Voislav Vasileski (1664), and Cedo Volas (1662).